The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,274.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JULY 6, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERM OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

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First insertion	8 As. per line.
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship Oriental, 1,481 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander C. Day, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 6th July, at noon.

July.		July.
Leave Bombay	6	Leave Madras 16
„ Carwar	8	„ Coconada 20
„ Narrakal	10	„ Vizagapatam 21
„ Tellicherry	12	„ Bimlipatam 22
„ Colombo	13	„ Gopalpore 23
„ Galle	13	„ False Point 24
„ Negapatam	15	Arrives Calcutta 25
„ Pondicherry	16	

During the S. W. Monsoon, viz., from the beginning of June to end of August, the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin; but passengers for these ports and the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Baghdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

The steam-ship Euphrates, 650 tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. C. Sharp, will be despatched on Saturday, the 10th July, at 4 P. M.

Up.	July.	Down.	July.
Leave Bombay	10	Leave Bussorah	30
„ Kurrachee	14	„ Fao	30
			August.
„ Guadur	15	„ Bushire	3
„ Muscat	18	„ Linga	5
„ Bunder Abbas	20	„ Bunder Abbas	7
„ Linga	21	„ Muscat	9
„ Bushire	24	„ Guadur	11
„ Fao	25	„ Kurrachee	14
Arrive Bussorah	27	Arrive Bombay	17

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

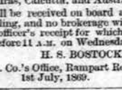
STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday, at 4 P. M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.



THE COURIER CANNING, Albert Gotlieb, Commander, 431 tons Register, 120 H. P., will sail for the above Ports. Will have quick despatch. For freight and passage apply to

BELL, VENTRIS, & LYCETUS,
Agents for Viscount Canning.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

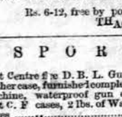
THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. "EMEU," (1,538 tons, and 200 H. P.), Captain J. C. Babot, will be despatched for the Ports on Friday, the 9th July, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta, and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after Sunset on the Day Previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Wednesday, the 7th instant.

H. S. BOSTOCK, Acting Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
1st July, 1869.

FOR LIVERPOOL.



THE fine Iron Ship "Hartfell," 1,224 tons, is now ready to receive Cargo and will have quick despatch. For Freight, &c., apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co., Agents.

23rd June, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "CITY OF TANJORE," arrived from Glasgow, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS at once for LANDING DELIVERY, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "City of Tanjore."

Bombay, 29th June, 1869.

NOTICES.

TWENTY-SEVENTH EDITION.

ROGET'S THESAURUS of English Words and Phrases, classified and arranged so as to facilitate the expression of Ideas and assist in Literary Composition.

Rs. 6-12, free by post Rs. 7-8.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

TO SPORTSMEN.

A best Patent Centre fire D. B. L. Gun, No. 3,527, in best Oak and leather case, furnished complete, Patent Cartridge loading Machine, waterproof gun cover and bottle of Oil, nipple key, 2 lbs. of Wads, and box of caps for Cartridges ..... Rs. 750 0

A Dougal's single muzzle loading Tiger Rifle in case with fittings 600 0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

THE DIVAN EXCHANGE.
5, Apollo Street.

This useful Institution,
The first of its kind,
Needs no recommendation
To the Public mind;

FOR HERE

Good Digestion waits on Appetite, and Billiards (Companion to Health) on both.

"You can't gild refined gold or paint the lily."—Shakespeare, or any other man.

THE POONA HOTEL.
(Close to the Poona Boating Club.)
BY JEWANJEE & Co., PROPRIETORS OF BYCULLA HOTEL.

JEWANJEE & Co. have the pleasure to intimate to the Gentry of Bombay and Poona that the above Hotel has now been OPENED, and is already being largely patronised.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated near the Bund, the Compound running down to the River's side. The Hotel is close to the Poona Boating Club's ground, the views practise in front of the Hotel. It is a spacious, commodious, new building, and has been fitted up in a style, regardless of expense, so that the comforts of Visitors may be ensured.

Poona, 1st July, 1869. JEWANJEE & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS.—Our stock has been replenished, and offers the most complete assortment desirable.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—For which the undersigned have also obtained the only first class Prize Medal at the Broach Exhibition. This watch is pronounced by competent judges to be the most practical and best time-keeper ever produced.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

RS. 50 SILVER WATCH.—The only first class Prize Medal was obtained by the undersigned at the late Broach Exhibition for this Watch: its durability and excellent way of keeping time cannot be surpassed at the price.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

ROSSELET and Co.
Established 1808.
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND ENGRAVERS.
6, Meadow Street,

Importers of English and Foreign Watches and Jewellery of all kinds.

Sole Agents in India for Patek, Benoit, and Courvoisier Brothers' Watches.

Always on hand a large stock of Gold and Silver Watch of all descriptions, sizes, and prices, Railway Time-keepers, (Keyless), Repeaters, and Soldiers' Watches.

Guarantee given with every Watch.

A beautiful assortment of made Jewellery, Silver and Plated Ware.

American, French, and English Clocks in great variety.

Repairs of all kinds carefully executed. Orders from up-country stations punctually attended to, if accompanied with a remittance. ROSSELET & Co.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £55, 2nd class £34. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay every four weeks.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; and Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship MAGDALA, 2,200 tons, Captain Thompson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 21st July.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.

1 Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with Straps,
4 „ Under Vests.	1 Maud.
2 „ Linen Collars,	1 Inverness Cape.
2 „ Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 „ Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
1 „ Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 „ Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat,
1 „ White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival in England, and *vice-versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Now Ready.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Medow Street, Fort.

Now Ready.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a fortnight at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of every alternate Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains:—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, with statement of Ships chartered, &c.
Export Manifests of Vessels which have sailed during the Fortnight.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the three months, and for the same period as far back as 1858.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarns into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the three months and the same period as far back as 1860 and 1859 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the fortnight.

Annual Subscription (in advance).....Rs. 10
Single Copy..... Annas 8

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Medow Street, Fort.

Will be Published in Calcutta about the 10th August, 1869.

THE INDIAN ECONOMIST AND STATISTICAL REPORTER;

A Monthly Journal, devoted to Economic and Statistical Inquiries concerning India.

EDITED BY

ROBERT KNIGHT (*Times of India*),

FELLOW OF THE STATISTICAL SOCIETY, LONDON.

Subscription—Rs. 24 a year in advance; Rs. 30 in arrears.

Subscribers will be good enough to send their names direct to Mr. Knight, Bombay.

Mr. Knight's retirement from the Daily Press of India has set him free from the 1st July to establish a journal devoted exclusively to those economic and statistical inquiries which of the *Times of India* he has from for many years past in the columns he published in Calcutta on the 10th of every month, and will be devoted almost exclusively to the discussion of economic questions concerning India. The *Statistical Reporter*, which will appear as a Supplement to each number, with separate paging and index, will gather together such statistics as exist or are to be got concerning the agriculture and resources of the provinces, and the commerce, population, revenues, debt, and public works of the Empire, and will present them in the simplest and most useful form the Editor can devise.

It is hoped that the publication of this journal will give a new impetus to statistical inquiries in India, and be the means of spreading exact information upon questions on which Indian publicists and statesmen are now constantly at fault from the want of it. The most manifest defect probably in our administrative system is the fact that there is not a district in the empire the exact position and resources of which are known to us. The very first condition of successful administration is thus wanting. In Orissa the other day, a narrow export of 30,000 tons of rice from a province containing 3,000,000 of people growing nothing but rice, was held to be conclusive proof that large food reserves existed in the province, while a very brief statistical inquiry would have shown that so narrow an export in face of the high prices that had been ruling for years, proved that the province was normally trending on the verge of famine.

There are no satisfactory statistics at present in India upon any subject but its trade, while such as do exist are buried in the recesses of the Secretariats, or in the Appendices to Parliamentary Returns, out of reach of the public. Long familiarity with the kind of information wanted, the sources from which it is to be obtained, and the shape in which it requires to be presented, furnishes the Editor, as he himself believes, with special qualifications for the task he has undertaken. He proposes to meet a want which he has felt keenly himself, and believes that his new journal will be found to be indispensable by every merchant, journalist, and civilian in the country within a very few months of its publication.

In the *Times of India* he has dealt for many years imperfectly with the great questions to which the *Indian Economist* will now be specially devoted. Imperial and local taxation, the Indian debt, currency reforms, weights and measures, the land settlements of the country, our financial relations with England, railway extension and public works, banking, commerce, and exchange, and the course of the Legislature and of the Executive Governments thereon, will form the leading subjects of discussion in the new Journal. The Editor trusts he may rely upon the co-operation of the Services to make his new journal what he proposes it should become. He does not intend it to be a mere newspaper, but an authority upon questions affecting the material well-being of the country; and he will gladly receive suggestions for the improvement of his plans, and offers of assistance in the execution of them from any part of India. He will be glad also to know early the number of subscribers to the journal upon which he may count at the outset. The journal will probably become a weekly paper eventually.

Bombay, July, 1869.

Publishers:—Messrs. Wyman Brothers, Calcutta.
Agents—The Madras Times, Madras.
Mr. George Street, London.

BASS'S BEER, bottled by J. B. Drayton and Co.

4 dozen quarts Rs. 22
8 „ pints „ 28

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

BASS'S BEER, bottled by The London and Burton Co., Limited.

4 dozen quarts Rs. 22
8 do. pints „ 28

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

CAMPBELL & Co.'s SHERRIES.—

Pale Dinner Wine	Rs. 18 per doz.
Pale dry	„ 24 „
Choice pale dry	„ 27 „
Amontillado	„ 32 „

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

LEARY & Co.'s CLARETS.—

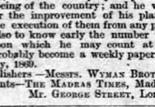
St. Emilion	Quarts	Rs. 10 per doz.
Do.	Pints	„ 6 „
Medoc	Pints	„ 8 „
St. Julien	Quarts	„ 16 „
Do.	Pints	„ 9 „
Mouton	Quarts	„ 24 „
Do.	Pints	„ 15 „

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

HEIDSIECK'S CHAMPAGNE.

Grand vin Royal, very dry,	1 doz.	quarts	Rs. 38
Do. do.	2 „	pints	„ 40
Monopole	1 „	quarts	„ 42
	2 „	pints	„ 44

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.



CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
AND
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

BOMBAY HOUSE,
DEAN LANE.

TO our many Constituents and to the Public in general we have the pleasure of announcing the arrival of several large Shipments of our various brands. We would draw especial attention to the following Select Brands, which are confidently recommended.

CHAMPAGNES,
which have arrived in excellent condition.

Finest Dry Sparkling	Rs. 36
Do. do. in Magnums	„ 74
Fine Sparkling	„ 32
Good Sparkling, for Cup and Ball purposes	„ 27

The above we have also in Pints at Rs. 19-8, Rs. 17-8, and Rs. 14-8.

SHERRIES.

Amontillado, a very choice Wine of delicate flavour	Rs. 32
Amoroso, very choice and full flavoured	„ 28
Our celebrated BROWN SEAL Sherry, a soft pale and dry Wine	„ 22
Old and very choice EAST INDIA MADEIRA	„ 33

BORDEAUX WINES.

Chateau Mouton, Gold capsule	Rs.	30 Rs. 16
Chateau Rauzan, Black capsule	„	25 „ 14
Chateau Palmer, Blue capsule	„	22
Medoc, Red capsule	„	15-8
Sauterne, Red capsule	„	22

In addition to the above Selection, our Godowns are well stocked with our usual supplies of Wines, Spirits, and Liqueurs, as enumerated in our General List.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE FAMILY HERALD.

NOTICE.—*The* Monthly Part *of the* FAMILY HERALD *being now* Registered *for* Transmission *by* Foreign Post *at* Newspaper Rates, *can be forwarded,*

To BOMBAY *for* FOURPENCE.

THE FAMILY HERALD. Weekly, 1d.

The SATURDAY REVIEW says—"The *Family Herald* stands at the head, both in age and popularity, of all the penny serials."

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The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, in reference to pure literature, says—"The *Family Herald*, that joy to tens of thousands of innocent English households."

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THE FAMILY HERALD. All the Back Numbers, Parts, or Volumes are in print, and may be had by order of any Bookseller in BOMBAY.

THE BOOKSELLER says—"For amusing reading, such as may be admitted to one's household without fear of consequences, we may recommend the *Family Herald*. You get portions of a well-written novel, novelettes, useful information interspersed throughout, Answers to Correspondents, alone worth the money, and other matters, which will make readers either merrier or wiser, or perhaps both."

THE FAMILY HERALD. Weekly, 1d.

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LEADING ARTICLES AND ESSAYS.—"There is a well-considered leading article or essay, every week, upon some subject of an instructive or thoughtful character."—*British Quarterly Review.* "The essays are excellent specimens of strong vigorous writing."—*Cheltenham Journal.*

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NOVELS AND TALES.—"Its Novels and Tales are quite as well written as the best circulating library stories."—*Saturday Review.* "Under the head of the *Story Teller*, we have novels and tales simpler and purer in structure than in the pages of the other penny serials."—*British Quarterly Review.* "Many of its tales, if given as three-volume novels, would find their way to every reading-room and library in the kingdom."—*Plymouth Herald.*

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"The editor is the confidant and confessor in every station of life. The Answers to Correspondents cannot be fictitious, a romance and a life history being embodied in almost each of them."—*Saturday Review.* "Its correspondence is great upon curious matters, elucidating old customs, and opening up forgotten treasures."—*Gloucester Chronicle.* "The Answers to Correspondents afford an insight to the operations of the heart and mind of society, which cannot be obtained elsewhere."—*The Welshman.*

THE FAMILY HERALD. All the Back Numbers, Parts, or Volumes are in print, and may be had by order of any Bookseller in BOMBAY.

POETRY.—"There are charming verses let into its pages, like sunshine, to brighten them."—*British Quarterly Review.* "Its poetical contributions are of a high character, and show that a clever supervision is exercised over this interesting department of the paper."—*Derby Telegraph.*

THE FAMILY HERALD. Weekly, 1d.

RANDOM READINGS.—An anthology of stray humour, most judiciously selected."—*British Quarterly Review.* "Its Random Readings are the recognised modern Joe Miller."—*Brighton Gazette.*

THE FAMILY HERALD. Monthly, 6d.

FAMILY MATTERS.—"Recipes and instructions in household matters, excellent in their way, are given week by week."—*British Quarterly Review.* "It contains admirable instructions to housekeepers, the duties of provisions, and housekeeping generally."—*Derbyshire Advertiser.*

THE FAMILY HERALD. Annual Volumes, 7*s.* 6d.

THE RIDDLER. "A fund of amusement is afforded to the home circle in its capital riddles, puzzles, enigmas, charades and rebuses."—*Brighton Examiner.* "The beginner will learn considerably from its arithmetical and mercantile questions: while the more practised will find much to work at in the mathematical, astronomical, nautical, and scientific questions, with the advantage of solutions which are given in extenso."—*Cambridge Chronicle.*

THE FAMILY HERALD. Complete Sets. Twenty-six Volumes, £10 3*s.*

NOTICE.—*The* Monthly Part *of the* FAMILY HERALD *being now* Registered *for* Transmission *by* Foreign Post *at* Newspaper Rates, *can be forwarded,*

To BOMBAY *for* FOURPENCE.

London W. STEVENS, 421, *Strand, W.C.*;
and may be had by order of
Every Bookseller in BOMBAY.

THE FAMILY HERALD.

CAUTION NOTICE.—With reference to the Advertisement caused to be published by Messrs. Bomanjee Dossabhoy & Co., Auctioneers, that under instructions from the mortgagee my landed property called Ghurwady, numbered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 494, situated on Mahim, will be sold by them at their Rooms, on the 17th instant. I hereby inform the public that I have paid all the monies due to the said mortgagee, Dadabhoy Dossabhoy Baxter, in respect of the said mortgage, and that a dispute with respect to the same is still existing between me and the said Dadabhoy Dossabhoy, and I warn and caution them against purchasing the said property; and if after this information any person or persons purchase the same, he, she, or they will do so on their own risk and peril.

GUNPUTROW VENCAJEE DEWADKUR.

Bombay, 5th July, 1869.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Probate of the Will of Thucker Gocouldass Tejpall, late of Bombay, deceased, having been granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to Shama Wahoo, Widow of the deceased, the Executrix thereof, together with two of the Executors, all persons indebted to the Estate of the deceased, or in possession of property belonging to the said Estate, are requested not to pay such moneys or deliver over such property without obtaining the receipt, in writing, of the said Shama Wahoo, as well as those of her co-Executors for the same.

And notice is hereby further given, that all transfers of property of the said deceased from the Executors of the said Will should be signed as well by the said Shama Wahoo as by her co-Executors.

HEARN, CLEVELAND, & PEILE,
Solicitors to Shama Wahoo, Widow and Executrix of the Will of the late Thucker Gocouldass Tejpall.
Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay, 8th July, 1869.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CHAMPAGNES, &c.

BRAND,
C. TOVEY.

"An Eagle displayed with two heads, charged on the breast" "with a Saltier."

AY	Rs. 28
Ditto in Half Pints, per case of 4 dozens	„ 31
EXTRA DRY SILLERY ROYAL	„ 36
ROYAL BOUZY, Very Dry	„ 40
Ditto in Half Pints, per case of 4 dozens	„ 50
VERZENAY IMPERIAL	„ 50
MUSCAT MOSELLE	„ 39
PORT, Choicest Old and Dry	„ 36
Ditto in Pints, per 2 dozen case	„ 38
SHERRIES	Rs. 24, 28, 32, 40, 50
WHISKY, Finest IRISH or SCOTCH	Rs. 2½
COGNAC BRANDY, C. Tovey's ✠ 1	„ 32

PINTS of the above Rs. 2 per dozen case extra.

OWEN and OKELL, Fort, Bombay,
TURNER, MORRISON, & Co., Calcutta,
Agents for CHARLES TOVEY and SONS.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL'S
PRICED CATALOGUE OF FIRST-CLASS BOOTS
at Moderate Prices for Cash,
Post free to India on application.

THE GENTLEMAN'S GUINEA ELASTIC BOOTS,
Calf for Walking, or Patent Leather for Dress, free to India by sample post on receipt of remittance for 22s.; and a paper pattern size of sole. Remittances to be crossed "Bank of England."

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,
192, Oxford Street, London, W.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

W. BERTRAND and Co.'s BORDEAUX WINES.

ST. JULIEN MEDOC	Rs. 10 per doz.
CHABLIS	„ 14 „
HUNT BARSAC	„ 14 „

BLACKWELL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following just arrived:—

Old Tom, Swaine Boorde & Co.
Port Wine, Wm. Maxwell & Co., Liverpool.
Porter, Tennent's XXX.
Champagne, fine.
Sherries, do. and medium.

A. J. KINLOCH & Co.,
No. 1 Military Square.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, J. Cockburn's and Campbell's (Edinburgh) well known Wines.

Fine Pale Sherry	Quarts.	Rs. 27 per doz.
Fine Very Pale	„	„ 27 „
Fine Pale	„	„ 29 „
Superior Port	„	„ 27 „
Do. do.	Pints.	„ 14 „
Brandy	„	„ 32 „

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

12th May 1869.

FOR SALE at the Godown of the undersigned—

Barclay and Perkins' Porter, Quarts at Rupees 3 and Pints at Rupees 3-8 per dozen. } Bottled by J. W. Bridges and Son.
Bass', Pale Ale, Quarts at Rupees 5-8 and Pints at Rupees 3-8 per dozen.
Dublin Stout, bottled by J. M. Borthwick, Quarts at Rupees 4-13 and Pints at Rupees 3-8 per dozen.
Also small quantities of fine Pale Sherry, at Rupees 24 per doz.
Full flavoured Port, at Rupees 20 per dozen.

SIR C. FORBES & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godown of the undersigned, No. 27 Meadow Street, ex "Courrier de Bombay," from Bordeaux—Messrs. Finke & Co.'s famous Wines.

Claret.—Medoc St. Julienne	each case	4 doz.	Rs. 10	per doz.
Do. Pauillac	„	4	„ 12	„
1864 Mouton d'Armaillacq	„	1	„ 15	„
1864 Chateau Larose	„	1	„ 20	„
1864 Chateau Lafite	„	1	„ 25	„
Brandy.—Robin & Co.'s 3 years old	„	1	„ 22	„
Do. do.	„	1	„ 30	„
Finke & Co.'s fine Champagne Cognac	„	1	„ 20	„
Sherry.—Gibb & Bruce's green seal	„	2	„ 18	„
Do. red	„	2	„ 22	„
Do. Amontillado	„	2	„ 30	„

Sherry.—Robertson's blue seal 1 doz. case. Rs. 18 per doz.

MACNEE, THOMSEN, & WARNEKEN.

NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

MONSOON WATERPROOF SUITS.—Messrs. Badham & Co. have received a large supply of the best make, consisting of

Coats—Leggins—Caps, ventilated.

Messrs. BADHAM and COMPANY,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, and GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
Apollo House. Bombay.

By Appointment.
To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN; and SIR JOHN LAIRD MAIR LAWRENCE, G.C.B., K.S.I.
The present Viceroy and Governor General, His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the EARL OF MAYO, K.P.

MONSOON SEASON.

MESSRS. BADHAM and COMPANY beg to announce the arrival Overland of special selections in their departments for the above season.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, per dozen	12	to 21
BADHAM'S Superfine do. do.	18	„ 21
BADHAM'S Balbriggan embossed Silk	25	
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy	14	„ 20
BADHAM'S Mixed Silk and Cotton	25	
BADHAM'S Superfine Grey and Mixed Merino	13	„ 18½
BADHAM'S Extra Superfine do. Mixed Striped	21	„ 24
BADHAM'S Lisle Thread do. do.	20	
BADHAM'S Do. do. Fancy Striped	23	
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	25	„ 45
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikaring, &c., per pair	3	„ 6
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Under Vests	4½	
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants	6	„ 8
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers, Plain and Fancy Striped	2½	

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM'S	Wove Flax or Prince of Wales' Shirting, a new material, absorbing and comfortable for the Rains	8½
BADHAM'S	Spun Silk, all colours and new patterns	12½
BADHAM'S	Silk and wool Tattersall Shirts	19
BADHAM'S	French Printed Shirts	60 to 70
BADHAM'S	Long Cloth Shirts	45
BADHAM'S	Cambric Linen Fronts and Cuffs	55 „ 65
BADHAM'S	Dress Shirts, Plaited and Embroidered Fronts each	7 „ 30

SCARF AND TIE DEPARTMENT.		Rs.	as.
BADHAM'S SCARFS and TIES.	The Zoo	3	0
	The Rotton Row	3	0
	The Bond Street	3	0
	The Latest Novelty	3	0
	The O. K. Thing	3	0
	The Baden Baden	3	0
	The Harrogate	3	0

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.		Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S	Overland Trunks, Patent Sock Steel, Protection Ribbs, with Brass Screws—highly recommended	20	to 32
BADHAM'S	Solid leather Portmanteaus	50	to 70
BADHAM'S	Do. do. do.	10	„ 30
BADHAM'S	Courier Bags	5	„ 12½
BADHAM'S	Real Morocco Courier Bags	10	„ 16
BADHAM'S	Clothes Bags	5	„ 30
BADHAM'S	Whitney Bags	12	„ 30
BADHAM'S	Scotch Moulds	12	„ 34
BADHAM'S	Red Blankets per pair	..	25

Overland Chairs, Rug Straps, Cholera Belts.

HAT DEPARTMENT.			Rs.	as.
BADHAM'S NAPLES FELTS.	Falkland, Eglington, Jerome, Cantab, Isis, Derby, Worthing, Brighton	Drab latest shape, Tall	7	8
BADHAM'S DRESS HATS.	Falkland, Eglington	The new shape, Extra quality	14	0
	Lincoln and Bennetts		16	0

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.		Rs.	as.
BADHAM'S	Pall Mall per doz.	7	0
BADHAM'S	„ with Tie	7	8
BADHAM'S	Belgium	7	0
BADHAM'S	„ with Tie	7	8
BADHAM'S	Shakespeare	7	0
BADHAM'S	„ with Tie	7	0
BADHAM'S	Regent	7	0
BADHAM'S	Indian	7	0
BADHAM'S	West End improved	7	0
BADHAM'S BRACES AND BELTS.	Guyot's French Brace	2	8
	Ex Long India Rubber	3	0
	United Service	3	0
	Briddle Leather Belts	3	0
	Patent do. do.	3	

BADHAM'S ANGOLAS, RIDING CORDS, VESTINGS AND COATINGS. Consists of a large assortment of the latest productions, all well shrunk, for Dress, Riding, Shooting and Hunting Suits. Special white Serges for Cricket and Boating. The Goods are obtained from the best manufactures, and are specially selected for India.

BADHAM'S OVERLAND KIT. The attention of Travellers is directed to this important Department. Those passing through Bombay with little time to spare will find every requisite for a sea or land journey ready for use.

ELLWOOD HELMETS. Hunting, Shooting, Riding, Walking. With patent 'inner-band, fits any shaped Head. A splendid protection.

HAWKES' HELMETS. The new Regulation Helmet bearing the name of Hawkes, patentee, inside.

BADHAM'S JEWELLERY.		
Gold Solitaires, plain	15	to 30
do. do. chased	16	„ 30
do. do. enameled	16	„ 30
Gold Sleeve Links	18	„ 30
do. Shirt Studs	14	„ 30
do. Collar Studs	8	„ 10
do. Scarf Ring	10	„ 15
do. Scarf Pins, latest novelties	10	„ 30

A large assortment of Lund's patent Solitaires and Studs, looks equal to solid Gold at half the price.

BADHAM'S LINENS. Damask Napkins of all sizes, Damask Table Cloths to dine four to twenty, Gent's Cambric Handkerchiefs, Gent's Cambric Handkerchiefs, Gold Border, Gent's French Cambric Photos, a novelty. 12½ to 25; 6½ „ 16½; 30

BADHAM and Company,
Indian Hosiers.
Apollo House. Bombay.

P. GRANT and SON,
SADDLERS and HARNESS MAKERS.
No. 9, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

GEO. NICOLL and COMPANY,
BOOT and SHOE MAKERS.
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET POONA.
1, PHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

MRS. LAKES
MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE.
7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULL

...IAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET opened firm with considerable inquiry for land shares, but about 2 o'clock it began to fall; closing rates as appended. Several shares in the New Bank of Bombay were sold at 19 per cent. premium.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nomi. of sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Rate per Share.
		Rs.	p. a.		
1,000,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	126
3,140,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1675
2,000,000	800	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	595
2,750,000	1,000	all	7½ p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,000 nl.
750,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	33⅞
700,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	200
1,000,000	500	250	8 do.	Delhi and London	200
1,000,000	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	142–43
500,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	415½
				LAND COMPANIES.	
1,180,000	3,000	all	Rs. 80	Colaba Land Co.	1505
1,080,000	1,000	all	Rs. 80	Elph'st'ne Land	915
2,080,000	1,000	650	,,11-14	Do. New	560
2,000,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	Frere Land	89
100,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,080
...	2,000	1,300	Nil	Port Canning	200
				PRESS COMPANIES.	
40,000	2,000	1,100	200ps.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	900
75,000	3,000	850	300do.	Alexandra Press Co.	600
187,500	12,000	11,000	1750ps.	Apollo Press Co.	10,000
80,000	2,000	2,000	400do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,460
...	500	500	100do.	Do. New	540
...	1,589	1,589	100do.	Colaba Press Co.	11,615
70,000	2,000	2,000	...	East India Press Co.	1,100
937,500	8,500	8,500	1000ps.	Fort Press Co.	10,500
250,000	2,000	1,800	100ps.	Framji Cowasji Press	1,300
100,000	6,000	4,000	425 ps.	Hydraulic Press Co.	3,600
30,000	5,000	2,000	...	Kurrachee Press Co.	960
300,000	1,000	500	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	270
50,000	2,500	2,500	400 ps.	Prince of Wales Press	2,800
45,000	2,000	750	...	Victoria Press, Madras	950

SHIPPING COMPANY.

6,000	5,000	3,500	1,300	Bombay Ship Co.	1,200

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

...	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	880
125,000	2,500	all	50	Allianze Spinning	1,650
20,000	2,000	all	...	Arkwright	450
550,000	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,800
100,000	1,000	1,000	10 pc.	Bombay United	760
...	500	500	12 pc.	Bronch Mills	265
160,000	5,000	all	...	Coorla Spinning	1,925
150,000	2,000	2,000	300	Great Eastern	1,450
250,000	1,000	all	60	Manockji Petit's	660
200,000	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1,160
150,000	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,375

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	227
...	£20	196.8.8	do.	Do. New £20 shares	198
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1120
...	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	Par.

CALCUTTA.—30TH JUNE, 1869.

Government Securities.—The market continued active and considerable amounts of business reported at the following rates :—4 per cents., 2 lots of Rs. 25,000 each at Rs. 5-5 and nearly 3 Lakhs, to different parties at Rs. 5-4 Discount; Public Works 5 per cents at Rs. 4-10 premium; small amounts of 5 per cents of 1856-57, at Rs. 3-6 and 3-8 premium; 5½ per cents, at Rs. 14-1 premium; a lakh of 10 years' Debentures, at Rs. 8-0 premium and some large and small parcels of 15 years' Debentures at Rs. 9-0 premium.

The following transactions were reported in shares :—

Bank of Bengal shares at Rs. 1,685.

National Bank shares at Rs. 137½.

Great Eastern Hotel Co.'s shares at Rs. 140.

Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co.'s shares, several lots amounting to nearly 50, at Rs. 270 and 20 at Rs. 275 each.

Central Cachar Tea Co.'s shares at Rs. 82.—*Englishman.*

BANK RETURN.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank, on 3rd July, 1869.

Liabilities.	Rs.
Proprietors' Capital paid up	50,00,000
Subscriptions on account of new Capital	6,91,900
General Treasury Balance	1,14,56,854
Deposits at Head Office	1,64,56,205
Deposits at Branches	15,49,820
Bank Post Bills outstanding	26,726
Reserve	3,616
Undrawn Cash Credits	3,98,393
	Rs. 3,55,83,016

Assets.	
Government Securities	56,57,426
Loans at Head Office and Branches on Govt. Securities,	
Bullion, Goods and Metals	5,68,886
Credit Accounts at do. on Govt. Securities	11,10,785
Bills Discounted and purchased at do.	55,12,710
Dead Stock	4,66,539
Stamps	7,547
Balances with Agents & Correspondents	21,98,10[illegible]
Overdrafts	1,103
Cash	74,56,854
Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office	86,81,283
Do. do. at Branches	21,69,922
Bullion at H. O. and Branches	7,54,352
	Rs. 3,55,83,016

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 5.

Durrah, Major, Royal Engineers, on duty, from Madras.

Dyneley, Lieutenant Colonel, Madras Cavalry, on leave, from Kamptee.

Daubeney, Captain, Assistant Director of Gymnastics, on leave from Poona.

Davies, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, from Nuggur.

Stewart, Major General, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from Simla.

Worsley Captain, Royal Artillery, on [illegible] from Kamptee.

Cruickshank, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on sick leave, from Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 5.

Dyneley Lieutenant Colonel, Madras Cavalry, on leave, to Bangalore.

Mignon, Captain, Staff, on leave, to Poona.

The following Officers will leave to-day for England :—

Daubeney, Captain, Assistant Director of Gymnastics, on leave.

Haines, Assistant Surgeon, H. M.'s 2-10th Regiment, on sick leave.

Neill, Assistant Surgeon, Staff, on sick leave.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Poona, 2nd July, 1869.

Staff Surgeon Major T. E. White, M. D., C. B., is directed to proceed to Nusseerabad for duty forthwith. Dr. White will travel expeditiously at the public expense.

Sergeant William H. Miller, 98th Foot, employed in the House of Correction, Bombay, is transferred to the Unattached List with effect from 1st instant.

With reference to G. O. C. No. 267, 16th March last, Captain Thoyts, Staff Corps, was specially permitted to officiate as Adjutant 16th Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant T. A. Buchanan, General List, is attached to the 2nd Grenadier N. I., and will do duty with the detachment of that regiment stationed at Bombay.

Poona, 3rd July, 1869.

The following orders are confirmed :—

1st Battalion, 8th Foot.—Regimental order, dated 24th June, appointing Lieutenant T. B. Humfrey to act as Interpreter to the regiment under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 440, 16th August 1865.

24th Regiment N. I.—Regimental order, dated 24th June, appointing Lieutenant Martin to officiate as Wing Officer, and Lieutenant Hunter as Quarter Master, in addition to his own duties as Adjutant, in succession to Lieutenant Jacob, proceeded on civil employ.

Staff Assistant Surgeon H. Morgan is transferred from the Poona Division to Mhow Division for general duty.

Ann, widow of the late Sub-Conductor Cunninghame, Ordnance Department, is admitted to pension at Rs. 15 per mensem from the date succeeding her husband's death.

Elizabeth, widow of the late pensioned Farrier Major Charles Stephens, is admitted to pension at Rs. 5-9-5 per mensem from the date succeeding her husband's death.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence, subject to confirmation by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India :—

2nd Battalion, 12th Foot.—Captain E. Chinn to proceed to England by the Overland route for the purpose of appearing before a medical board.

1st Battalion, 23rd Foot.—Captain C. Monsel to proceed to England by the Overland route, for the purpose of appearing before a medical board.

Staff Assistant Surgeon A. Neill, British Medical Department, to proceed to England by the Overland route, for the purpose of appearing before a medical board.

These officers are not available for duty with troops, and will, on arrival, report themselves to the Adjutant General, Horse Guards.

The undermentioned Officer has obtained leave of absence :—

25th Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant R. Hennell, from 1st to 31st July 1869, in extension to remain at Poona on medical certificate.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—5TH JULY.

London	Cotton	£1 10s. 0d. Nominal per ton.
	Cases	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 15s. 0d. ,,
	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 0s. 0d. Nominal ,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 10s. 0d. ,,
Liverpool	Myrabolams & Coir Bundles	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d. ,,
	Seeds	£0 17s. 6d. to £1 0s. 0d. ,,
	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d. Nominal. ,,
Havre	Coffee	Nominal
Overland	Steamers	£4 0s. 0d. to £4 5s. 0d'
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 per bale.
	Jeera	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 to 4 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 12 and Calcutta Port Charges
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
4	Bengal (s)	Hector	Hongkong, June 10.
5	Futtey Sultan	Nacoda	Judda, June 2.
	Abyssinia (s)	Templeton	Bussorah, June 18.

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	Futtehool Barry	Nacoda	Chittagong.
	Europa	Glen	Batavia.
	Eudora	Goach	Java.

The ship Rapide, Peterson, to Bangkok, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Baroda, to Aden and Suez.

Ship Hooghly, to Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURE.

June 30 Province ..... —

MADRAS.

DEPARTURE.

June 30 Volunteer ..... Black ..... London.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba—lat. 18° 53' 30" N., long. 4h. 51m. 16s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea—37 feet.

Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations on July 3.

Barometer, corrected to 32 deg. Fah	707 inches.
Temperature of the Air	84·7 ,,
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·1 ,,
Dew Point	77·2 ,,
Relative Humidity of Air	784 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	6·6 ,,
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 A.M.) on following days	88·5 ,,
Minimum do. do.	82·5 ,,
Gen. Direction of Wind W. WSW.	
Movement in 24 hours	585 miles.
Fall or Rain during the week	0·61 inches.
Registered between 1st Jan. and 27th June	26·99 ,,
Total Fall of Rain between 1st Jan. and 3rd July	27·27 ,,

POSTAL NOTICES.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The Post Office Packet for Australia, per P. & O. steamers will be closed at 9 A.M. on the following dates; the regulations regarding late and registered letters being the same as those for the China Mail

Friday	July 9	Friday	Oct. 1
,,	Aug. 6	,,	,, 29
,,	Sept. 3	,,	Nov. 29

MAILS FOR MAURITIUS, THE CAPE, &c.

The Government of Mauritius having terminated their Contract with the Union Steam Ship Company for the conveyance of Mails between Ceylon and Mauritius, and between Mauritius and Natal, letters, &c., for Mauritius will, in future, be forwarded *viâ* Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets.

As the communication with the Cape of Good Hope and Natal is also thus cut off, all correspondence, addressed to those Colonies, will under instructions be sent in the Mail for London.

In consequence of the alteration of the dates of departure of the French Mail Packets from Aden to Mauritius, the Mails for Mauritius, Reunion, &c., will be forwarded on the following dates from Bombay to Aden, to be thence conveyed by the above-named Packets to destination:—

13th July.	9th October.
17th August.	6th November.
7th September.	4thDecember.

MAIL BETWEEN CALCUTTA, THE STRAITS, AND HONGKONG.

Under arrangements made with the owners of the Opium Steamers, which will ply monthly between Calcutta, the Straits, and Hongkong, these Steamers will in future be closed as Indian Mail Packet, and that Letters, Newspapers, and Packets of Newspapers, Books, or Patterns will be forwarded by them from Calcutta for the Straits and Hongkong under the same conditions, and at the same rates, as similar articles forwarded by British Mail Packets [Peninsular and Oriental Company]. This arrangement will commence with the first Opium Steamer which leaves Calcutta in April.

These Steamers leave Calcutta about 12 days more or less after each Government Opium Sale; the advertised dates of the Opium Sales for the current year (1869) being as follows :—

July 7th.	October 4th.
August 9th.	November 5th.
September 9th.	December 6th.

Mails for the United States of America, *via* Hongkong, can be forwarded by these Steamers at the same rates and under the same conditions as by British Packets.

The Opium Steamers proceed from Calcutta direct to the Straits and thence to Hongkong, and the time of transit from Calcutta to Hongkong is only about 15 days, that is about 7 days less than the time taken by the British Packets [Peninsular and Oriental Company], which proceed by the more circuitous route of Madras and Galle.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along ever line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language). Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now opened of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Press!

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1868.

FOR SPECIAL MARKET REPORTS and WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT, Blay and Mackintosh's Weekly FREIGHT CIRCULAR, and all the COMMERCIAL and SHIPPING NEWS of the WEEK, see the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

	Rs. as.
Price, per Copy	0 4
Annual Subscription	12 0

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

TREVOR—July 3rd, at Surat, the wife of Captain W. Gordon Trevor, Bombay Staff Corps, of a daughter.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

TROTTER—June 21st, at Debrooghur, Upper Assam, the wife of W. Frank Trotter, Esq., Bengal Staff Corps, of a son.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JULY 6, 1869.

Now that the public are in possession of the Anti-Carwar Railway petition, they will be at a loss to imagine why *such* a document should have been got up secretly and circulated among the select few who were supposed to agree with its object. Where is the strategy of the course; what could the promoters of the petition hope to gain by departing from the usual process? Why did the Committee conceal the petition, not only from the Secretary of the Chamber, who has a right to feel that he has been discourteously treated, but from members of the Chamber, a proceeding which nothing can in any way justify? Why were we and on local contemporary refused a copy of the petition supposed to have been framed to secure a public object? Neither the Chamber of Commerce, nor its Secretary, nor the public have been fairly treated. And all for what? Probably the most ardent promoter of this foolish petition would be at a loss to give a coherent account of the advantages which the secret conclave proposed to secure by their singularly bad generalship. And while they have not done the least service to the cause they have at heart, they have done a positive injury to the Chamber, damaging its character, diminishing its usefulness, and imparting to its operations the aspect of an intrigue. The petition, indeed, is a mistake from beginning to end, and some of those who have been most active in furtively circulating it, will live to repent of their blunder. And now we have the petition, we have not the signatures. We do not know who signed it, who refused, or what signatures were erased. Will the promoters be good enough to deposit the original sheets for inspection in the Town Hall? We trust that the Chamber, when it meets, will institute a thorough inquiry into the origin and eventful history of this singular document.

Now that the question has been again mooted, we may discuss it in its more important aspects. And here, although we deem the point of the last importance, let us express one astonishment that the Committee of the Chamber went out of its way to tender political and military advice to the Government. What is the Committee? Is it an amateur Quartermaster General's Department? Were its members choosen for their knowledge of commerce, or for their shining accomplishments as great politicals and eminent strategists? Why did they go beyond their last? Surely a mercantile body steps out of its province when it assumes to decide on military and political routes? Even if the members had been specially gifted with military and political genius, as a mercantile body, they should have stuck to commercial topics. Not being specially gifted, as a matter of course, they have missed the point. There are two military and political objects which the Government of India has in view. One is a through communication between the South and North of India, without descending the Ghauts. A line from Munmar to Dhond would satisfy that object, and if the Government were disposed to prolong the line into the Dharwar country, they would probably prefer an extension from Dhond, and not a line from Sholapore, which would necessitate an expensive bridge over the Beema. The other object is precisely that which the petitioners oppose—direct communication from the sea to the Southern Mahratta Country. Carwar is the best port south of Bombay. The small harbour is easily entered; a ship, when in, can lie close to the wharves to land troops and discharge stores. In case of need a few hours would place a respectable force above the Ghauts, and by the roads in the interior, they could march anywhere. As a people depending for existence on maritime supremacy, the barest prudence dictates the duty using every reasonable port, especially on a coast where ports are so scarce. A Railway from Carwar into the Dharwar region would immensely strengthen our position in the Southern Mahratta Country, in a political as well as a military sense; for it would provide a base that could never be touched, while we hold the sea, and a line of communication easily guarded into the midst of what might be a hostile country.

And now to deal with the petitioners on the ground they should never have quitted—trade and commerce. Reading the petition, one would imagine that the subject had never been mooted until the surveying party were sent out the other day. But what is the fact? As long ago as 1846 a Government Commission sat here to consider how it had come to pass that the cotton trade of the Presidency was in a state of decay. That Commission consisted of Messrs. H. H. Glass, Richard Spooner, J. D. Inverarity, J. Bowman, R.W. Crawford, now M. P. for London; J. Smith, late of Smith, Fleming and Co., Cursetjee Jamsetjee and Cursetjee Cowasjee. At a later period Mr. (now Sir Bartle) Frere was added to the Commission. And, in order to put the Indian grower on a better footing in the market, what did they recommend? 1. The entire abolition of the onerous customs duties levied on the *export* of cotton. 2. A revision of the land assessment in the Collectorates of Surat, Broach and Kandeish. 3. A permanent improvement of the communications between the Southern Mahratta Country and the *ports* on the Malabar Coast. 4. The introduction of a system of Railway communication between the interior and Bombay as proposed by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, in order to connect the fertile districts of the Berars and the Deccan, with the sea. Here the true principle was adhered to—get by the best and most expeditious route to the sea, and hence the express recommendation to bring the Southern Mahratta Country into direct communication with the ocean. All the recommendations of the Commission have been carried out—save that which the petitioners, with less insight than the gentlemen who sat twenty-three years ago, now so warmly but so furtively oppose; that which, at the reiterated instance of Manchester, the Duke of Argyll went out of his way to forward by ordering the survey which aroused the petitioners into a lively but subterranean activity.

If we take up the petition itself, what *are* we to make out of arguments like that conveyed in the odd phrase "utilize the Bhore Ghaut Incline!" Or the passage where it is gravely implied that a Railway from Sholapore to Dharwar would, and a Railway from Carwar to Hooblee would not create a new trade in piece goods! Or the further implication that via Sholapore traffic could be carried on throughout the year, whereas by Carwar it could not! Let us speak of serious things. The main object of the Carwar and Hooblee line, so far as trade is concerned, is to bring the produce of the Southern Mahratta Country to the sea by the quickest and least expensive route. Cotton is a most, if not the most, important product of the country which sends its growths to the great centres, or markets, of Bunkapore, Gudduk and Hooblee. Until recently the bulk of the cotton went to Coompta, and, perhaps, if we looked, we might discover a Coomptawalla under the furtive petition. But recognizing the value of Carwar as a port, the Government have tried to improve the Ghaut roads, and the result is that a considerable portion of the traffic has been diverted from Coompta to Carwar, as we shall shew lower down; clear proof that Carwar is at least a port. Now the petitioners are hostile to any such improvement in the communications over the Ghauts as would bestow on Carwar the advantages of a Railway. They fasten on the "incline;" and it seems to them almost sufficient to say "another incline!" "another expensive incline," to upset the project. On this point we shall only make a brief remark. The Survey Party who have been at Carwar are now at Bombay engaged in completing drawings and estimates; and surely it would have been more becoming in the Committee, to have waited until the details were prepared and published, before committing themselves to such dogmatic assertions. The Committee desire that the cotton should be sent by the Bhore Ghaut Incline. Have they counted the cost? We will supply the "missing link." The distance by the favoured Bhore Ghaut route would be about 450 miles, and the cost, at the G. I. P. rates, Rs. 6 per bale. The charge on the 90 miles of line to Carwar, at the same rate, would be Rs. 1 as. 4, and the total cost to Bombay plus freight would be Rs. 3-12. Ergo, the difference represents the tax per bale which the petitioners would levy to carry out their views. Rather expensive gentlemen these! The real object of the petition, nowhere manfully avowed, goes limn and timorous expression in the paragraph which points to the advantage of forcing all cotton districts to send their produce to the principal cotton market of India. There you have it. The aim of the petition is to give a monopoly of the cotton trade to Bombay. Why not say so? "Whereas we desire to do all business in cotton therefore we object to the Carwar Railway." It would have been an honest manly sentence and would have materially shortened the petition! But the petitioners might as well petition against Kurrachee. Liverpool might, with equal propriety, insist that all Indian-grown cotton should be shipped to her wharves! Even with the road as it is, whereas no cotton was shipped direct to Europe from Carwar until 1868, in the current year 21,523 bales were actually shipped *before* the rains. The quantity of cotton pressed at Carwar from the 1st of July 1868 to the 19th June 1869 was 44,943 bales, against 12,832 during the same period in 1867-68. And this is the trade which the petitioners would force down the Bhore Ghaut; trade which, by a process of natural selection, has found a road to the sea; trade which merchants have discovered it worth while to conduct direct with Europe; trade which the petitioners would interdict unless it helped to utilize the Bhore Ghaut Incline! Finally, we may point to the views of the Cotton Supply Association on this subject. Among the works recommended to the Duke of Argyll, in March last, was "the formation of a line from the port of Carwar on the Malabar Coast to Hooblee and Dharwar." And the Duke said that, moved by the representations of Mr. Bazley, and lest time should be wasted, having found there was a strong *prima facie* case for the execution of the work, he had, with the consent of his Council, ordered an immediate survey. Thus the petition is hostile to the soundest military and political views; hostile to the authorities in India and at Home; hostile to the convictions held at Manchester; and without the shadow of a justification except that which is found in the narrow assertion that Bombay should have the monopoly of the cotton trade in Western India.

WE hear that Mr. A. F. Bellasis, Acting Revenue and Police Commissioner, has been appointed an "additional member" of the Bombay Legislative Council.

WE have received a curiously pathetic letter addressed to "the Editor of the Bombay Gazette, Esq.," written on pink paper with blood red ink, and subscribed "Adherents and True Lovers of (Virtue and Morality.") This praiseworthy corporation, while testifying to character, do not send their names, and hence their piteous complaint must go to increase some collection of the curiosities of native compositions.

IT will be seen from our advertising columns that Mr. Robert Knight, whom we need not describe, as he is so well known to our readers, has determined to establish a monthly journal "devoted to economic and statistical inquiries concerning India." It will be called accordingly the "Indian Economist." The scope of the enterprise is large, and offers a field in which Mr. Knight's natural aptitude for manipulating figures will find abundant scope. For our parts we think there is a tendency to make too much of statistics, and it is certainly the fact that they are as often abused as they are properly used In Mr. Knight's publication experience tells us that we shall have the "true doctrine" with the statistics; and the danger will be lest the statistics be made to fit the doctrine and not the doctrine the statistics. Nevertheless we shall be glad to see, and, if we can, profit by Mr. Knight's efforts to set the Empire in the right path.

LIEUTENANT JOHN W. HOLLAND, attached to H. M's 21st Regiment N. I., has obtained two years' furlough to Europe, on medical certificate.

A MADRAS paper announces the death of Mrs. Faunce, wife of General Faunce, lately lost in the Cuduba. The General went to Madras to embark his wife for England in the P. and O. ship Deccan which left on the 1st May, Mrs. Faunce left Madras in very delicate health, and died two days before reaching Gibraltar.

THE Calcutta papers received yesterday mention (what has already been reported by telegram) that the directors of the Bank of Bengal, at their weekly meeting held last Thursday, declared a dividend for the past half year of eight per cent. per annum free of income tax. The directors also reduced the rates of interest and discount one per cent. all round, and the margin on deposits for loans as under :—

2 per cent. on	5½ per cent. Securities.
2 ,, ,,	4 ,, ,, ,,
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WE learn from a correspondent in London (says the "Madras Mail") that some important reductions in the military establishments of this Presidency are in contemplation. We shall not be surprised to hear that orders have come out to diminish the number of our native regiments, and also to curtail some other establishments.

THE "Bangalore Herald" mentions a queer little case of breach of promise, that might have afforded some amusement to the dull city of Madras if it had been carried into court. The "unmanly monster" engaged himself in an unhappy moment to a young lady in England, who was to come out to marry him. The gentleman arrived first in the country, and regardless of consequences, married some one else. Of course on arrival the expectant bride found she had been cruelly deceived; but our contemporary's informant says she has been sent back to her native "'ome, 'appy an' joyful," with something in her pocket to soothe her wounded feelings.

A CORRESPONDENT expresses very natural surprise that the Civil Service have not yet represented the hardship of the new rule which forbids a civilian to take privilege leave for three months unless he serves six months after the expiry of that leave. We condemned the prohibition at the time, but its severity is not recognised save in practice, and its injustice is not so apparent to men in and near the presidency towns as to those in the interior. The rule takes away with one hand what had just been given with the other in in the new Furlough Regulations. The number of complaints must increase every year, until Government is forced to restore the old rule under such a just restriction as will prevent its abuse.—*Friend of India.*

WITH reference to a resolution of the Government of India, which provided that a Government servant discharged with pension on reduction of establishment, and temporarily re-employed under Government, might draw both pension and the pay of the temporary office, provided his aggregate receipts did not exceed the pay of the appointment relinquished at the time of the reduction; another resolution has been issued stating that the Governor-General sees no reason why these rules should be restricted only to pensioners employed temporarily, and ruling that in future the same rule shall be applied to the cases of Government servants discharged with pension on reduction of establishment who may be subsequently re-employed on permanent establishments.

THE CLAIMS OF BOMBAY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

OF the many arguments urged from time to time in favour of Calcutta remaining the capital of our Indian Empire, one alone can be said to carry any real weight. That city, it is contended, lies near the mouths of a great navigable river, flowing for some hundreds of miles through the most fertile regions of the peninsula. By this water-way it receives on the one hand the produce of the interior, on the other the merchandise of foreign lands. Moreover, a close connection between the capital and the Ganges plain, which is politically of immense value to us, is thereby also secured. Here, surely, one is tempted to exclaim, exist the very conditions requisite for the capital of a great empire. What other spot throughout the whole length and breadth of India can boast a similar combination of natural advantages? Bombay, we grant you, lies considerably nearer to Europe; but soon the completion of our railway sytem will practically deprive her of any superiority in this respect. So much for the Calcutta view of the question. Let us now see to what extent the above condition, which Bombay lacks, is really essential to the existence of a capital, in the fullest sense of the term. If we look to history as a guide, we find, no doubt, that the courses of great rivers formed in early times the cradles, as it were, of powerful monarchies. Thus Thebes arose in the valley of the Nile, Nineveh and Babylon on the bank, of the Tigris and Euphrates—for a fruitful soil and easy river communication were primary conditions, without which it was not possible for an archaic civilisation to develope itself. In course of time, however, as kingdoms became consolidated and intercourse among peoples increased, men's thoughts took a wider range and looked abroad. The sea now became the highway of nations, and capitals consequently sprang up on the sea-coast. Some, like Rome, London, and St. Petersburg, arose on the banks of navigable rivers; others, like Athens, Alexandria, Genoa, and Venice, did not. In the former cases, however, the comparative insignificance of streams like the Tiber, Thames, and Neva plainly shows that water communication with the interior was not the real end sought in selecting the site. A harbour was the one thing needful: where there was neither bay nor arm of the sea, a river, navigable by sea-going vessels as far as the capital, answered all the purpose. We find the site fixed, where possible, on the coast nearest to the countries with which a nation stood in the closest relation. Thus, as Greece looked chiefly to Asia Minor and the islands of the Ægean for the extension of her commerce and the development of her culture, a city with a harbour on her eastern shore naturally became her chief capital. In our own, day we may see this rule exemplified in the cases of Liverpool and Glasgow. As long as Great Britain remained exclusively a European power, no towns grew into notice on her western shores. London, facing the sea-coast of France and Flanders, and Edinburgh that of Holland, remained for centuries the only really important cities in the two kingdoms. In quite recent times, however, with the rapid and gigantic development of British trade with America, due chiefly to the application of steam-power to machinery, Liverpool and Glasgow, both lying on the Atlantic seaboard, suddenly rose to the first rank among the commercial cities of the world. If we now turn to India, we find here the same natural law regulating the position of her chief cities at different stages in her history. Lucknow, Agra, and Delhi, each flourished inland on the banks of a navigable river. Only with the advent of European races on the scene were the seats of Government transferred to the sea-coast. During the early days of British rule in India the rich regions of Hindustan proper offered the most attractive field for the extension of our trade and political power. Hence Calcutta, from its favourable situation, was naturally selected as the chief capital. But now, with the introduction of railways into India, the position of affairs has undergone a complete change. The Deccan, by which we mean all the country south of the Vindhya and Korair ranges, is geographically speaking a totally separate and distinct region from Hindustan proper. Isolated by reason of its physical configuration, it has preserved its aboriginal races far more free from foreign admixture than the North has done. The Mahomedan conquerors gained a footing there with the greatest difficulty, and even at the present day considerable tracts still remain totally unaffected by their influence. Now we see, however, the miracle that steam has wrought by overcoming, with the aid of modern science, the physical difficulties which barred the way. We may, therefore, safely affirm that, with the completion of our network of railways, India will become politically one, in a sense in which she has hitherto never been so. How then, it may be asked, does this affect the question under consideration? We reply that, as the necessity, which required the seat of the supreme government to be in the Bengal Presidency, has ceased to exist, the natural law, hitherto only suspended from motives of expediency, should from henceforward come into force. A city ought at once to be selected, which fully answers the requirements of a capital. A navigable river, as we have already shown, is no longer a necessity. The place to be selected requires, however, a safe and commodious harbour, and should be situated as near as possible to the country with which the Indian Empire stands in the closest relations, from which it receives all the influences of modern civilisation, and to which its Government would have alone to look in time of need:—in a word, to Great Britain. Bombay, lying on the west coast and gifted by nature with a magnificent harbour—the first in India—alone fulfils both these conditions. Her importance is only of very recent date. While Goa, Bassein, and Damaun were flourishing sea-ports, our island, then forming a group of rocky islets separated by lagoons and protected by a petty fort, remained sadly neglected. Even as the capital of the western presidency under the East India Company, Bombay never lost her provincial character. Cut off, until recently, from the chief seat of Government, the ruling powers in Bengal practically felt less interest in her than in either Singapore or Hongkong. Two causes, however, have recently co-operated in making her the principal port of the East. The one is her cotton trade with Europe, which rapidly developed during the late civil war in America; the other is the introduction of railways. When the through lines to Calcutta and Madras are once complete the immense advantage which Bombay enjoys by reason of her proximity to Europe cannot fail to become apparent. All but the heaviest goods, such as machinery for example, will be sent overland direct to her port on their way to various parts of India. Even now all the troops from England pass through our island, an arrangement of incalculable value in times of pressing need. When, further, the proposed new line of rail between Bombay and Delhi is fairly established, the produce of the North West will be sent here for shipment to England instead of by the present circuitous sea-route. Calcutta will then find herself deprived of much trade with Europe, and be of necessity driven to develope more fully her commercial relations with China and the far East. Even this prospect, however, appears a doubtful one, for not only is that capital visited periodically by terrific cyclones which devastate her shipping, but the navigation also of her river has recently become so difficult and dangerous that she is threatened with losing altogether her position as a sea-port. There is also another important point to consider. Bombay, which once enjoyed the reputation of being the most unhealthy spot on the globe, boasts now, thanks to its recent sanitary improvements, of having the lowest death-rate of any city in the East. The deplorable state of Calcutta in this regard is, on the other hand, only too well known. Nor does Bombay contrast less favourably with her rival on a point of minor importance—her natural scenery. To the South and West, far as the eye can reach, stretches the ocean, which to our mind offers the grandest of all views. To the West, studded with the vessels of all nations, lies her splendid harbour. From its midst rise picturesque islands, behind which the lofty mountain ranges of the Ghats form a fitting background to a picture hardly equalled in the world. The island of Bombay itself, with its palm-groves and broken hill-range on the west, is far from unattractive; while its tropical heat is tempered by almost constant breezes from the sea. Such a spot is surely no unworthy site for the future capital of our Indian Empire! Finally, in lieu of Sim

INSOLVENCY COURT.—5TH JUNE.

(Before Mr. Justice WESTROPP, Commissioner.)

DISCHARGES GRANTED.

THE following petitioners were not opposed, and received their respective discharges:—Govind Virtal, priest, and Rungubae, liabilities Rs. 2,526; Mahadeo Vittoo and Rama Mahadeo, Rs. 4,215; Hormusjee Burjorjee, Rs. 7,274 of liabilities; Mucker Lodha Narronjee Muccadum with Rs. 3,857 of liabilities; Jadowjee Bhugwanjee, a merchant in custody, whose liabilities were Rs. 23,154 and assets Rs. 5,522 good, Rs. 11,930 bad, and Rs. 1,300 indifferent. Isaac Ezekiel, a merchant, with Rs. 53,869 of liabilities, and assets Rs. 258 good and Rs. 19,300 bad.

PETITIONS ADJOURNED.

Cursetjee Bazonjee, clerk, with liabilities of Rs. 31,721, had his discharge adjourned for four months.

Heerjee Heera and Dulloobae, sweepers, with liabilities of Rs. 7,963, had their discharge adjourned for three months.

Muddonjee Premjee, broker, with liabilities of Rs. 28,180, had his discharge adjourned for six months.

Thackeer Tricum Purshotum, merchant, had liabilities of Rs. 27,691 and assets to the amount of Rs. 1,327, had his discharge adjourned for three months, as he had been speculating far above his means.

RE GEORGE THOMAS REEL.

This insolvent had liabilities amounting to Rs. 1,227. His hearing had been previously adjourned, and as he did not appear to-day, and had failed to appear the previous court day, his petition was dismissed.

RE NANABHOY TRICUMJEE.

This insolvent applied for leave to withdraw his petition, and that was allowed by the court.

IN RE JAIKISSONDASS HURRYULLUBDASS.

Mr. Macpherson applied for an interim order in this case with two months to amend the schedule. Messrs. Pelly and Co., he said, had omitted to pay the sustenance money and the Ahmedabad Bank did not oppose.

An interim order was granted, and the petitioner was allowed six weeks to amend his schedule.

IN RE PURSHOTUM JAIRAM.

Mr. Macpherson asked leave for this insolvent to file a new petition. He had previously entered a joint petition with his brother and that was dismissed by Mr. Justice Tucker, as he was dissatisfied with the account given of some property. Since then his brother had absconded with the property and petitioner had been in prison since 8th June, besides having been six weeks in prison previously. He was a servant at a salary of Rs. 161 per annum, and hoped to be able soon to pay some of his debts.

Mr. Budroodeen Tyabjee opposed, and said there were six heavy charges against insolvent on last petition and he could get no benefit as it was only dismissed.

The Commissioner granted leave to file a fresh petition.

IN RE JEWRAJ GOVERDHUN.

Mr. Macpherson, on behalf of Ameerchund Lalljee, an opposing creditor, asked that this petition should be dismissed on the ground that the insolvent had never amended his schedule though he had got leave to do so.

IN RE RAGHOJEE POONJA.

The Commissioner gave decision in this case—part of the hearing of which was reported last Wednesday—disapproving of some of insolvent's conduct and adjourning his discharge for six months, without protection. Our report of His Lordship's elaborate judgment is deferred.

IN RE NOWROJEE DHUNJEEBHOY COOLAWALLA.

This case was called for the final hearing—Mr. Macpherson for the insolvent—and a number of opposing creditors appeared but it was adjourned till next court day.

IN RE LUCKMICHUD LOWCHUND.

This insolvent, who was a Hindoo merchant, received his order of discharge, having effected a compromise. His debts were stated to be Rs. 6,00,734, and assets, good debts Rs. 89,013, bad Rs. 34,317, doubtful Rs. 7,134, realised by sale of property Rs. 1,618. The charges against the insolvent were concealment of property, concealment of debts, false entries in the schedule, contraction of debts without reasonable expectation of being able to pay the same, and misconduct in contracting his debts. Mr. Marshall supported, and Mr. Macpherson opposed the insolvent.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A HEAVY TAX ON MODERATE INCOMES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The question of introducing into India the Post Office money order system in regard to remittances to England has been discussed and brought before the public on many occasions, so that any reference to its benefits would be superfluous. I sent to one of the principal Banks yesterday to procure a bill of exchange for £20 sterling; I enclosed Rs. 210 and received back two annas and eight pies, so that every pound sterling my family expends in England will have cost over 21 shillings.

The military, of course, can receive in England an equivalent to their rupee, viz., two shillings, in addition to their many other advantages in postage, income tax, municipal tax, &c.; but I begin to despair of any concession being made towards a class of civilians who sorely feel this impost upon their

ONE CONCERNED.

THE BUCENTAUR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Several letters of a contradictory nature having appeared in your columns and in those of the *Times of India*, concerning the Bucentaur's cargo, I would ask that the average-stater, to whom the adjustment of the losses is entrusted, should at once step forward and inform the consignees how the matter really stands. I am surprised he has not done so already. We should then be no longer troubled with suggestions and mistaken applications of passages from text-book writers on insurance subjects.

I would ask the writer in yesterday's *Times of India* what benefit of a substantial nature he expects the discharge of the cargo will confer on the owners of the Bucentaur, and whether he imagines the expenses of discharge, &c., are undertaken with a view of "joint-benefit."

On this principle of "joint-benefit," without which no general average can exist, does he expect the owners of cargo, after it has been landed, will consent to pay the expenses of digging out and attempting to get off the Bucentaur when she is already, in the minds of all sane people, a "hopeless wreck"?

I would call the attention of "F. T. M." to the subjoined words of Sir Joseph Arnould, the most eminent writer of the day on general average, and request of him, after perusal, to endeavour to apply, for the benefit of consignees, the somewhat peculiar extract he has taken from Mr. Hopkin's work:—

"So where the ship is left hopelessly stranded, but the whole of the cargo is unloaded without floating her, the ship on the same principle (viz. that of joint-benefit) cannot contribute to the expense of unloading the cargo, nor the cargo to that of afterwards heaving off the ship."

With regard to the average bond, I would warn consignees not to sign a bond in which an average adjuster is named, because by so doing they make themselves liable for all errors, as underwriters will only pay on a correct statement.

"F. T. M." draws attention to the liability of consignees at "Common Law" for general average, but I suppose there is not a mercantile man in Bombay who does not know this already. Yours, &c.,

X. Y. Z.

8th July.

FORT POLICE COURT.—5TH JULY.

(Before NANA MOROJEE, ESQ.)

ASSAULT.—Joseph Kearley and James Drummond, seamen of the British ship Richard Cobden, were charged with committing an assault against the person of the master of the ship, and were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three weeks each.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—5TH JULY.

(Before R. H. SHOWELL, ESQ.)

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Govind Baloo and five others were charged with driving their carriages in a manner so rash and negligent as to indicate a want of due regard for the safety of others. From the evidence of Mr. Edgerton, Deputy Commissioner of Police, it appeared that on Friday evening last he was walking near the Victoria Gardens, when he heard a noise behind him, and on turning round he saw the prisoners driving their six vehicles of different kinds at full speed. Mr. Edgerton went into the road and stopped the carriages and took the prisoners into custody. The Magistrate convicted the prisoners and fined them ten rupees each, or, in default of payment, to be imprisoned with hard labour for ten days.—Raghoo Gonsajee, a coachman, was charged with driving a carriage in a rash and negligent manner, and thereby injuring Surzoo Byznath. Prisoner was convicted and fined Rs. 25, or, in default of payment of the fine, to be imprisoned for a month.

GAMBLING IN A RAILWAY CARRIAGE.—Succaram Kushna and Allarukhia Mahomed were charged with gaming with cards in a third-class carriage on the G. I. P. Railway. The prisoner pleaded guilty. The Magistrate considered that the case was not within his jurisdiction, and that there was no offence under the Railway Act. The prisoners were therefore discharged.

THE LONG BOW.—"That's a good gun of yours, Granger, but Uncle Dave here has one that beats it." "Ah! how far will it kill a hawk with No. 6 shot?" "I don't use shot or ball either," answered Uncle Dave himself. "Then, what do you use, Uncle Dave?" "I always salt altogether. I kill my game so far with my gun that the game would spile before I could get it."—*American Paper.*

THE Atlantic cable brought several important items of news from New York on June 10. The Attorney-General of Nova Scotia has, it is said, declared in the Legislature that confederation was forced upon Nova Scotia, and spoken in favour of an appeal to England, or, if necessary, a more extreme measure. Several civilized Indians are arranging for a conference to convince the savage tribes of the advantages of civilization. It is said that the Republic of Chili has foll wed the lead of Peru and recognised the Cuban insurgents as belligerents. Finally, the Spanish Minister in Washington has telegraphed to the volunteers in Havana warning them to desist from further revolts.

THE PAST COTTON SEASON.

REPORT ON THE EXPORTS FROM THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND THE BERARS.

From H. Rivett-Carnac, Esq., Cotton Commissioner for the Central Provinces and the Berars, to the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay. Dated Camp, Khangaon, in Berar, 18th June 1869.

SIR,—As the season has now come to a close, I have the honour to forward, for the information of your Chamber, a statement showing the exports towards Bombay of the cotton crop of the Central Provinces and the Berars, from the month of October last up to date.

2. As you have already been informed, the traffic arrangements of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company have so much improved, and are now so thoroughly satisfactory, that the system of cotton yards has, with the sanction of Government, been discontinued. The figures now given have been supplied by the Traffic Department of the Railway Company, and, as regards the number of bales, half-pressed bales, and dokras carried down to Bombay, may be accepted as perfectly accurate, whilst the method by which the mass has been reduced into Bombay kandies will be found fully explained in a later paragraph. The closing of the cotton yards, and the withdrawal of the Government registering establishment, has prevented my checking these returns, as heretofore, by the statistics collected by the cotton yard clerks; but inquiries made in several quarters confirm the views expressed above of their correctness, and of the large quantity of cotton that has this season found its way to Bombay from these provinces.

3. Before considering the export figures, it may be convenient to refer to the state of the cultivation in the Central Provinces and the Berars, on which the exports must mainly depend, and a return showing the area under cotton cultivation during the season 1868-69, as compared with 1867-68, is, therefore, appended. As stated early in the season, the area under cultivation has not undergone any marked change, and is still nearly at the figure at which it has now been for several years, and at which it is likely to remain for some time to come. For, save under extraordinary circumstances, the cultivation is not likely to receive any appreciable extension. In the Wurdah valley, where the plant is most successful, the crop still takes up one-half of the land sown for the autumn harvest, whilst in the valley of the Poornah 32 per cent. of the cultivated area is devoted to cotton. When it is remembered that an area at least equal to that sown with cotton, must be reserved for other produce, in order to admit of the rotation of crops, it will be understood that the cultivation does not admit of much extension in this quarter. On the other hand, the high prices have given the koonbees such confidence in the crop, and the plant is so admirably adapted to the soil and climate, and is so easily managed, that there is, I believe, every prospect of the area under cotton cultivation remaining steady at the present high figure. Since my last report there has been a redivision of the administrative districts in the Berars which has somewhat complicated the return now appended.

STATEMENT showing the area under cotton cultivation in the Central Provinces and the Berars during the seasons 1867-68 and 1868-69:—

Districts.	1868-69.	1867-68.
Central Provinces.	Acres.	Acres.
Nagpore	63,450	48,350
Bhundara	Nil.	35
Chanda	39,169	35,000
Wurdah	176,303	158,046
Jubbulpore	29,899	32,553
Saugor	26,465	33,197
Damoh	14,100	15,500
Seonee	5,451	5,102
Mundla	1,152	1,362
Hoshungabad	10,538	3,089
Chindwarra	21,476	7,591
Baitool	657	7,453
Nursingpore	39,908	32,102
Nimar	16,271	21,961
Raipore	25,886	10,925
Sumbulpore	79,540	90,000
Belaspore	63,371	48,777
Godavery	402	560
Total	618,917	552,520*
The Berars.		
Oomraotee	182,183	418,353
Elichpore	309,172	.....
Woon	131,161	176,800
Akola	406, 62	550,571
Booldana	193,123	.....
Basseln	62,241	109,828
Total	1,316,742	1,254,552+

* Increase acres 66,397. + Increase acres 32,190.

4. The railway figures for the season stand as follows. To them has been added the exports by road; for, as you are aware, a small quantity of cotton still finds its way in carts from the Berar country through Ahmednugur and the adjacent districts, where it is taken up for local consumption or forwarded to Panwell.

Exports of Central Provinces and Berar cotton towards Bombay during the season 1868-69:—

	Full-pressed Bales.	Half-pressed Bales.	Dokras.
By Railway	70,501	177,775	61,325
By Road	.....	.....	13,270
Total	70,501	177,775	74,595

and this quantity of cotton may be taken, according to the following calculation, to represent about 273,000 bales, or 136,500 Bombay kandies. The up-country full-pressed bale, as is well known, generally contains rather less cotton than the half kandy, but this season the presses at Khangaon have succeeded in turning out large quantities of bales, each containing 3¼ cwt. of cotton net; and in making the calculation, these bales have been allowed the full rank of Bombay "*half kandies.*" This may be rather above the mark, but any excess is perhaps more than counterbalanced by the estimate of the half-pressed cotton. Last season the presses in use were of the small "Hassarl" pattern, and in working out the figures of the exports three half-pressed bales were taken to the kandy. This year native traders have introduced into the Berars a considerable number of half-presses, which turn out bales weighing as much as 5 cwt. The smaller presses are, however, still in use, and in striking an average the 177,775 half-pressed bales may not unfairly be taken to represent a like number of Bombay bales of half a kandy each. Some of my friends, who have been consulted on the subject, consider that this estimate is below the mark; and if this view be correct, then an allowance above made in favour of the full-pressed bale will balance the calculation. As usual, three dokras have been taken to the bale, or six to the kandy.

The exports then stand thus:—

Full-pressed bales	70,501
Half-pressed bales	177,775
Dokras	74,595 = 24,865
Bales	273,141

It may, perhaps, be thought that instead of the above calculation, which cannot pretend to be perfectly accurate, a more satisfactory estimate might have been framed by taking the gross weight shown in the railway returns and making a certain allowance for tare. But as, at many of the stations, cotton pays at the "waggon rate,"* the figures, although they show the number of maunds *paid for*, do not accurately represent the quantity of cotton exported. On the other hand, for obvious reasons, the number of bales loaded on the waggons is entered with perfect accuracy, and the totals can be thoroughly trusted in the above estimate, which will, I believe, for all practical purposes, be considered sufficiently correct.

5. The annexed Statement A shows the export from the Central Provinces and the Berars towards Bombay during the last three years, and the figures suggest the following remarks:—

The first and most noticeable point is the manner in which the exports have recovered themselves this season. In 1866-67 the provinces exported 276,000 bales, which may be regarded as rather above the average. Last season, on account of the exceptional monsoon, but 220,000 bales reached Bombay. This year the figures have again risen to 270,000 bales.

At the commencement of the year, and, indeed, far into the present season, apprehensions were entertained of a "short" cotton crop in the Berars, from which quarter the supplies are chiefly drawn. The area of land under cotton cultivation had not, as has been shown, undergone any considerable increase, and the rains had almost entirely failed. Last monsoon, as will be seen from the figures given in the margin, but 21·73 inches of rain were registered, the average fall being about 36 inches; and this scanty rain-fall, too, was confined to the brief period from the commencement of June to the close of August. The "later rains," on which the second pickings of the plant generally depend, were altogether wanting, and, indeed, with the exception of a few showers within the last ten days, no rain has fallen in the Berars since the commencement of last September up to date. With such a season, and no noticeable increase in the cotton area, it was not unnatural to apprehend a falling off in the corp. Unfavourable reports were received from all quarters, and in some places it was even feared that it might be necessary to grant remissions of the Government revenue. In December last, referring to the Berar crop, I wrote:—

Statement showing the rainfall in Berar during the monsoon of 1868.	Inches.	Cents.
June	6	57
July	9	21
August	9	45
Sept. (10th & 11th)	...	50
	21	73

"The cotton sown after the first burst of rain, which fell more than a fortnight earlier than usual, has not felt the want of the later rains so much, but I fear that the cotton, which was not put into the ground until July, must be more or less affected by the drought. Luckily, however, the cotton sown late bore but a small proportion to the whole crop."

Later in the season, as the rain still held off, the prospects seemed more unfavourable than ever, and apprehensions were very generally entertained regarding the out-turn of the crop in the Berars, though, as duly reported to your Chamber, the favourable season in the Wurdah valley promised to go far to make up for the threatened deficiency in the adjoining province. It is then very satisfactory to find that the exports stand well, and, whatever other reasons there may be in explanation of the large supplies, these figures may undoubtedly be accepted as speaking well for the hardiness of the Berar cotton plant, which weathered a season such as no exotic plant could have successfully faced. And not only in regard to quantity, but also in *quality*, the crop has been a good one. During the busy months of 1868, the cotton damaged by the unexpected rain of January entailed great loss on the ryots, and vast trouble on the agents and others engaged in selecting cotton in these provinces. This season, I am glad to say, the crop has been pronounced on all sides to be excellent, and the staple does not appear to have been in any way affected by the limited rain-fall.

6. The increase in the exports is not, however, to be credited entirely to the Berars. The season in the Wurdah valley, the great cotton-supplying tract of the Central Provinces, was, as duly reported to your Chamber, exceedingly favourable, and even had the Berar crop proved less successful, the cotton of Hinganghat and the neighbourhood would undoubtedly have prevented the exports from these provinces falling much below the average of former years. The figures, when examined, show the exports from the Central Provinces and the Berars, during the two years notice, to have been as follows; and as the season of 1867-68, on account of the heavy rain, which destroyed so much of the crop, cannot be considered to have been an average one, the figures for 1866-67 also have been added to the statement:—

Exports from the Central Provinces and the Berars during the seasons 1866-67, 1867-68, and 1868-69:—

	Bales.		
	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.
Central Provinces	54,000	16,000	40,526
The Berars	222,000	204,000	221,615
Total Bales	276,000	220,000	272,141

7. The degree in which the several stations on the line help to make up the grand total of our exports will be seen by the annexed detailed Statement B of this season's traffic on the G. I. P. Railway. But neither this statement, nor the figures given above, show with perfect fairness the part played by the Central Provinces in supplying the Bombay market with cotton. The exports from Budnaira, at present the railway station for Oomraotee, will be noticed to be extremely large. Well, a considerable portion of the cotton of Arvee and the neighbouring villages in the Central Provinces is attracted across the river Wurdah to Oomraotee, and this is not balanced by the quantity taken into Hinganghat from the Berar side. Altogether, then, at a rough estimate (for the figures cannot be given until the receipt of the trade returns, and the more exact statistics will be given in any annual report now to be submitted to Government), about 10,000 bales of the Oomraotee exports may be credited to the Central Provinces; and this, if added to the figures, above given, would raise the total exports from the Central Provinces this season to Bombay to about 50,000 bales, which if compared with the figures of former years, shows that the season in the Wurdah valley was, notwithstanding the limited rain-fall, a successful one.

8. The high prices prevailing throughout the season has not been without its effect on the exports. Nearly all the cotton that was to be got at in the Berars, was, I believe, brought to market; and the quantity held back for better prices, or retained for home consumption, must have been extremely small. The increased exports may also be accounted for in part by the favourable name which our markets have now obtained, and by the large quantities extracted hither of cotton grown outside the boundary of our provinces, as Khangaon, Akote, Oomraotee, and Hingunghat, the buyers, European and native, at these no longer inaccessible markets, have very greatly increased during the last two or three years; the competition among the agents is very brisk, and the ryots, naturally enough, favour markets where competition ensures for them not only a high price, but an immediate sale. Moreover, as "Oomraotee" is one of the best brands of Indian cotton, both the cotton-grower and the dealer who purchase consignments in the interior, have a great inducement to bring the produce to the Berar markets, and to get it passed down as part of the Oomraotee crop, rather than cart it across to a nearer, but less favourably-known, market far outside our boundary. And hence it is that considerable quantities of cotton, all of a good quality, but which, nevertheless, cannot claim to be the produce of the Central Provinces or the Berars, are now brought to our markets, and these help to swell the export returns. The cotton-growing tracts of the Nizam's country, lying between the angle, the apex of which is at Callian, and the sides of which are formed by the two lines of the G. I. P. Railway Company, for the reasons given above, naturally enough favour the Nagpore branch; and this season I have seen cotton brought into Khangaon and Sheogaon, which had been brought from hundreds of miles south, in order to try and pass under the good name of our favoured market.

9. Nor have the Bombay supplies been affected this year by a steady drain of our cotton towards the North-Western Provinces and Bengal, as was the case last season. With the exception of some 300 bales despatched from the Sindee station, I have not heard of any of the cotton grown to the south-west of Nagpore having been cut off from the Bombay market.

10. Still, even if the increased supplies are to some extent correctly accounted for as above, both the crop and the exports of these provinces have this season been large, and the result is satisfactory, as showing that the liberal price paid for cotton has not been without its effect on the cultivators.

11. Another and very satisfactory feature to be noticed in the returns, is the proportion borne by the pressed cotton to the total exports. The result has exceeded my expectations, sanguine as I was, and I doubt whether any one, who, three years ago, discussed the advantage of cotton being pressed in our provinces, would have been prepared for the figures in Statement A, which may be thus explained.

In 1866 the bale of our cotton crop went down to Bombay in loose bags, or dokras.

In 1867 the system of pressing the cotton was commenced in these provinces. At first, lumpressing did not make much weigh, 2 per cent. only of the crop passing through the full-presses. The half-presses, however, secured 13 per cent. of the crop, and the net result was, that in that year 15 per cent. of the crop went down pressed, more or less, against 85 per cent. of dokra cotton.

In 1868 the proportion of full-pressed and half-pressed cotton advanced to 17 per cent. and 55½ per cent. of the crop, respectively, or nearly ¾ of the crop being pressed, the dokras falling to 27½ per cent. of the exports.

Now, this season, the number of full-pressed bales has risen to 70,500, and the half-pressed bales exceed 177,000 of a total crop of 270,000 bales. That is to say, 26 per cent. of the crop now goes to the full-presses, 66 per cent. to the half-presses, making the percentage of pressed cotton to dokras as 92 to 8.

12. The reports periodically submitted to your Chamber will have kept you to some extent informed of the further efforts that are being made to improve the cultivation of cotton and to assist the trade in these provinces. It may, however, be convenient, at the close of the season, to recapitulate briefly the measures that have been adopted towards these ends.

In regard to the improvement of cotton cultivation, the result of the experiments, conducted again this year with great care, has not been such as to convince me that exotic American seed is likely to prove a success in Central India; and I am still inclined to believe that the view, expressed in my former report and concurred in by your Chamber, that more good is likely to be effected by the careful treatment of the indigenous plant, than by the adoption of exotic seed, is correct; and I would remind you of the opinion expressed by your Committee on the samples of exotic cotton, grown with great care in the Berars, last season, and forwarded to your Chamber in January last. The facility of reference the report is extracted below:

Report by the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce on two samples of exotic cotton grown in the Berars during the season 1868-69.

"You will observe from the terms of the report on each sample, that as regards the cotton grown from Dharwar acclimatized and from New Orleans seed, the reports are not of an encouraging character; and the Committee, after a careful examination of the samples, are of opinion that the weak and somewhat exhausted nature of the staple would only be more strikingly developed by further experiments with seed from the same varieties. It is the opinion of this Chamber, based on knowledge derived from the inspection of a very large number of samples, that no exotic variety that could be grown in the Berars will equal in value and usefulness the indigenous varieties of the country, known as Oomraotee and Hingunghat; and the Committee are of opinion, that whatever can be done to maintain the present high character of those varieties, or, if possible, to improve it, would be one of the most important services that could be rendered to the cause of improved cotton cultivation in the districts of country under the Cotton Commissioner's superintendence."

The season, it is true, was particularly unfavourable. Still, the hardy little Berar plant suffered but slightly, whilst the fields sown with exotic seed presented a most withered appearance, and most of the crop was destroyed by the want of rain. And it is, I fear, sufficiently evident that a plant that cannot stand the caprices of the Deccan climate, is not likely to find general favour in the Berars.

13. Recently three officers have been appointed by His Excellency the Viceroy in Council to act as Assistants to the Cotton Commissioner, and to aid in all matters connected with the department, and during the rains further experiments with various sorts of seed will be carefully conducted by them. The indigenous cotton seed, grown and selected under my own superintendence, on the plan so usefully advocated by Major Trevor Clarke, has now so increased in quantity, as to render it necessary that the experiments with seed-farming should be undertaken on a much larger scale.

With this view, three seed-farms, aggregating 260 acres, have been established at selected spots near Sheagaon, in West Berar; Oomraotee, in East Berar; and Hingunghat, in the Wurdah valley; and these farms have been placed under the charge of the assistants recently appointed. It is confidently hoped that the crop of superior seed grown at these farms may have a decided effect on the cotton cultivation of this part of India. As there is every desire that the exotic cotton should have the fairest of chances, experiments on a small scale with exotic seed will be undertaken at the seed-farms, and the result will be duly reported to you. Next to decided success, I should prefer a really good failure, which would authoritatively decide the question of exotic seed, and enable us to concentrate all our energies on the improvement of the indigenous plant.

14. Applications for Hingunghat seed have been numerous. But, save in neighbouring districts, possessing similar physical peculiarities, as, for instance, Khandesh, I have not much faith in the introduction of this excellent cotton, which owes its superiority to the soil and climate of the Wurdah valley. Still, the failure of experiments with this seed in various parts of India will not be without their value, if they help to establish, that, save under special circumstances, as for instance, in the peculiar climate of Dharwar, a strange cotton will not answer, and that those who desire to improve the cotton of their district should devote attention to the cultivation of the indigenous plant, by the selection of seed, and by other well-known operations of farming.

Five thousands maunds, or 180 tons, of Hingunghat seed have been supplied this season to the Khandeish district, and there I have every hope of the seed proving successful, as Khandeish bears a remarkable resemblance to the cotton-growing lands of the Wurdah valley.

15. I believe that your Chamber quite concurs in the view, that the satisfactory position of the cotton trade in the Central Provinces and the Berars will depend quite as much on the improvement of the means of communication with the cotton districts, as on any other measures that it may be within the power of Government to adopt. It will then be satisfactory to notice that the improvements in the means of communication with the cotton markets by post and by telegraph and by the construction of roads and the extension of branch lines of railway have received due attention.

Although we may hope for further improvement in the postal arrangements at the cotton markets in the Berars, still it will be generally admitted that the establishment of tanga dâks between the railway stations and Khangaon and Oomraottee, and the changes in the hours of the despatch of the mails, have proved of convenience to the trade.

Before the season commenced, too, the Government Telegraph Department completed the line which now connects Khangaon, Sheagaon, Akote, Akola, Oomraotee, and Hingunghat with the Bombay and European markets, and it is now proposed to add, without delay, a separate cotton line for the exclusive use of our markets.

The construction of roads in the Berars, where the stone metal is liable, after a time, to settle down at several inches below the deep cotton soil, is a matter of great difficulty and expense; but it is, I believe, correctly held that much good may be done by attending to the country tracks across which the cotton traffic passes, and by repairing particularly bad spots, making troublesome nullahs passable, and improving the approaches to the rivers; and all this is steadily done by the district authorities.

During this season, too, the Commissioner of West Berar has caused the narrow track in the Adjuntee Hills, along which the Ghat cotton pours during the season, to be made into a cart road. It will thus no longer be necessary that the cotton brought from above the hills should be carried on bullocks, as has long been the case.

16. Lastly, the construction of a branch line of railway, long advocated by the Resident at Hyderabad, from the Jullum Station of the G. I. P. Railway to Khangaon, has been sanctioned, and the works are actually in progress. The branch to Oomraotee has also been favourably considered; and it is hoped that this important work may be undertaken as soon as the sister line shall have been completed.

This season, too, notwithstanding the break in the railway communication, the merchants at Khangaon and Oomraotee were able to rid themselves on the spot of the risk of the transport of their cotton to Bombay. The G. I. P. Railway Company established carting agencies at these markets, and undertook the care of the merchants' bales from the cotton-yard there to the consignee at Bombay; and by the excellent arrangements of the Traffic Department of the G. I. P. Railway Company, much of the anxiety and trouble that long attended the business of an European cotton-merchant in the interior has been removed.

By the introduction, too, of an improved class of fullpress, which even in the dry atmosphere of the Berars turns out a bale containing 3¼ cwt. of cotton net, and by the liberal terms accorded by the G. I. P. Railway Company to the well-packed cotton, and by the regularity with which the consignments are delivered in Bombay, the cost of the carriage of our produce from the market to the seaboard has been greatly reduced; and the delay, and loss, and expense, and trouble, attending the transport of our cotton from the interior to Bombay are now legends of the past.

Few can be more sensible than I am of how much this great gain is due to the arrangements of the G. I. P. Railway Company; and at the end of this another season, I would desire to bear testimony to the benefit that has resulted to the cotton trade of our provinces by the excellent arrangements of the Traffic Department, —a view in which your Chamber will, I doubt not, heartily join.

Since I commenced this letter to you, I have quite by chance come upon an extract from a report which was quoted some years ago by the late Governor of Bombay, Sir Bartle Frere, then member of the Supreme Council in Calcutta, in a letter addressed to an officer in Central India, in which he urged the improvement of the means of communication between the cotton markets and the sea-ports. This extract (from the report of General Balfour, C.B.) so correctly describes the condition of the trade at a comparatively recent date, that I cannot resist the temptation of inserting it here. It will show those whose introduction to the cotton trade in the interior has been subsequent to the completion of the railway, the very great change that has taken place during the last few years, and will help to remind us of how much we are indebted to the Railway Company, and of the importance of perfecting the communication in the cotton districts if we desire to ensure the stability of the trade. General Balfour wrote—

"Formerly the greater part of the cotton was taken 500 miles on bullocks to Mirzapoor on the Ganges, and thence conveyed on boats 450 miles to Calcutta; now, the greater part goes to Bombay, still wholly on pack oxen, the distance varying from 125 to 450 miles according as the cotton is purchased at the one mart or another. The hire of a pack bullock for the journey ranges from about Rs. 5 to Rs. 16, the chief cause of variation being the time of year. A load is about 250 lbs. But this is not by any means the whole cost of conveyance; the indirect expenses are much greater, the cotton is eaten by the bullocks, stolen by the drivers, torn off by the jungles through which the road passes, and damaged by the dust and the weather, as well as by having to be loaded and unloaded every day, often in wet and mud.

Present cost of the conveyance of the Berar cotton to the port of shipment.

"The Bombay Cotton Committee* of 1847 state their opinion, after careful calculation, that the whole charges of conveyance to Bombay from the mart of Khangaon, only 216 miles distant, being the nearest of all, do not fall short of Rs. 33 a kandy (784 lbs.), the original cost of which at the latter place is but more than Rs. 50: thus the cost of carriage to the port of shipment is 66 per-cent. on the price of the commodity. The usual selling price in Berar is under one anna (1½d.) a lb. as we learn from Royle, as well as from the paper just quoted and various other authorities: the absolute cost of the conveyance from the producing country to Bombay is therefore fully 1d. a pound. And this, though it seem small, is in fact enormous on so low priced an article; so that in the report of the Cotton Committee above referred to it is stated, even one half-penny a pound at Liverpool is spoken of as operating most beneficially on the Bombay market.

"And we cannot regard the formation of good roads as less important, or less essential, to the prosperity and advancement of the country than the extension of irrigation. The two species of improvement are intimately connected, and should go hand in hand. Without the means of transport and of interchange the most valuable products become a drug, and profits are unrealized; thus roads, railways, canals, and large production gives a use and value to roads. No advantages can make up for the want of the means of transport; at the present time good wheat is selling in the Berar valley at Rs. 5½ (11s.) the quarter, and the whole cost of freight and charges from the coast to London do not exceed 15s. a quarter. Yet in the absence of good roads, and of all attempt to improve the noble Godavery for navigation, the cost of carriage from the place of production to the coast effectually keeps it out of the market. For at present the only means of exit for the produce of Berar is by carriage on pack oxen, either to Bombay, a journey of 60 days,—400 miles to Mirzapoor on the Ganges, and then 500 miles down that river to Calcutta; whereas if the Godavery river, the natural outlet of that country, were opened to navigation, the cotton and other valuable produce it yields would reach the seaport of Coringa, at its mouth, in 70 hours. The facility of reference the report is extracted below:

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With this view, three seed-farms, aggregating 260 acres, have been established at selected spots near Sheagaon, in West Berar; Oomraotee, in East Berar; and Hingunghat, in the Wurdah valley; and these farms have been placed under the charge of the assistants recently appointed. It is confidently hoped that the crop of superior seed grown at these farms may have a decided effect on the cotton cultivation of this part of India. As there is every desire that the exotic cotton should have the fairest of chances, experiments on a small scale with exotic seed will be undertaken at the seed-farms, and the result will be duly reported to you. Next to decided success, I should prefer a really good failure, which would authoritatively decide the question of exotic seed, and enable us to concentrate all our energies on the improvement of the indigenous plant.

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* When cotton is badly packed, as for instance, in the case of many of the so-called half-pressed bales, a waggon rate is charged. That is to say, it is held that the cotton should be packed in such a manner as to admit of 5 tons weight being loaded on to a waggon. If this cannot be done, then the waggon-load of cotton, whatever its weight may be, is charged as for 5 tons, and 5 tons weight is entered in the railway returns, which show the receipts on freight. Thus a station may show in its returns 5 tons of cotton exported, when the actual weight of cotton sent down and available for the Bombay market was but 3 tons. The returns are valuable for the purposes of account, for which they are, I believe, primarily intended, but, as will be seen, they are not so useful in assisting us to form an estimate of the cotton available for export as the entries which give the number of packages of cotton carried by railway.

Statement A.

Showing the exports towards Bombay of Central Provinces and Berar cotton during the seasons 1866-67, 1867-68, 1868-69.

	Full-pressed.	Half-pressed.	Dokras.	Total in Bombay bales of half a kandy.
1866-67	5,088	53,181	680,641	276,600
1867-68	33,604	147,444	184,621	220,000
1868-69	70,501	177,775	64,595	270,000

Statement B.

Showing in detail the quantity of cotton exported from the stations of the G. I. P. Railway in the Central Provinces and Berars during the season 1868-69. (The Central Provinces stations are given in italics:—

	Full-pressed.	Half-pressed.	Dokras.
Nagpore	.....	.....	679
Sindee	220‡	.....	296
Wurdah	4,224	17,409	1,035
Poolgaon	.....	8 709	1,536
Chandoor	.....	4,379	654
Badnaira	23,384	37,998	883
Mortizapore	.....	13,980	1,

THE GRENADIER GUARDS.

The recent changes which have been made in the Guards were perhaps not unnaturally, the subject of comment at the dinner of the Grenadier Guards on the 3rd June when nearly 100 officers were present, and at which His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief presided. We understand that His Royal Highness protested against changes being made for the sake of change, and impressed on his auditors that he himself only advocated such changes as were manifestly for the better. These remarks may have given some the impression that Mr. Cardwell was alone responsible for what has occurred. We believe this to be an error. The Secretary of State would probably have been content to leave the Guards and their system alone, beyond taking away their general, that appointment having been made a few years ago for a special purpose which no longer exists; but unless we are misinformed, he deferred entirely to His Royal Highness and consented to the general remaining, the necessary sacrifice being made by the regiments each losing a colonel.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

DISAGREEABLE COMPLIMENTS TO ROYALTY.

A decree just issued by the commandant of the garrison at Kolberg, in Pomerania, amusingly illustrates one of the inconveniences to which royalty in Prussia is exposed. It appears that during the late tour of the Crown Prince in Pomerania, the people of Kolberg came into the streets with flowers to greet him on his entrance into their town, and that several of them, anxious to give a practical proof of their loyal enthusiasm, showered bouquets in his face. The consequence was, says the commandant, that His Royal Highness entered the hall of the palace "with his eyes full of tears" caused by the pain of the scratches he had received; "notwithstanding which," he adds, "our Hohenzollern was so extraordinarily good-natured that he overlooked this monstrous treason, and continued to behave with that winning friendliness which is so characteristic of him." The commandant then proceeds to exhort the inhabitants in future to be more careful and considerate when presenting flowers to royal personages. "When the son of the Sovereign walks in the street, the people should either with the deepest humility offer him a flower in their hands, or scatter flowers before his feet, but they should not recklessly cast them in the air so as to cause wounds, like the projectiles of an enemy."

FRENCH BRANDY.

Cognac, with its brandy distilleries and its 24,000 inhabitants, is reported by the Hon. H. P. Vereker, Her Majesty's Consul at Tonnay-Charente, to be one of the wealthiest towns in the world in proportion to its size. The quantity of brandy exported from Tonnay Charente in 1868 was 9,187,816 gallons, nearly the whole of which was exported to the United Kingdom. In 1863 the exportation was only 3,988,358 gallons, in 1866 it reached 11,562,210 gallons, and in 1867 the quantity was 9770,420 gallons. In recent years there has been a larger quantity shipped in bottle instead of in cask, and although the brandies exported in 1868 show a slight diminution compared with 1867, yet the number of cases containing bottled brandy shipped has increased from 558,086 in 1867 to 627,603 in 1868, of which 576,989 were sent to the United Kingdom. The least quantity contained in a case is 12 bottles; many have more, but, reckoning only 12 in each case, the exportation would involve 7,500,000 bottles. The total exported from Charente in 1868 is valued at £1,887,678, of which £1,733,854 was conveyed in British bottoms, and £153,824 in foreign; the latter mostly to Australia. Notwithstanding the slight diminution in quantity last year, there was an augmentation in the value. The vintage of 1868 was severely checked by some late frosts, and the exceptionally dry summer operated in the same direction, but when the grape was subjected to distillation the alcohol contained in the juice was found to be considerably above the average, and the brandy produced from a given quantity proportionally larger. It is therefore believed that the exports will continue on an extensive scale in the present year.

BURIED ALIVE.

A French author has published an elaborate treatise to reassure nervous invalids who fancy that under the existing law which prescribes interment twenty-four hours after decease, there is an increased chance of their being buried alive. It appears that 60,000 corpses have passed through the well-known establishment at Frankfort, where, on payment of certain sum, dead bodies are kept for several days before being finally consigned to the tomb, surrounded by every appliance necessary to discover the faintest traces of lingering animation, and that no single case of resurrection has been known to occur; and it is affirmed that since the institution of duly qualified "inspecteurs de morts" at Paris, premature burial has become practically impossible. Still should this be true with regard to the capital, it is hardly probable that equally trustworthy inspectors are to be found in every department, and the rule of precipitate interment prevails throughout the length and breadth of the land. Even admitting the skill of the inspectors, it is a disputed question whether it is possible to pronounce an absolutely safe verdict before decomposition sets in. Monsieur Flourens has demonstrated that "curare," the preparation used by the savages of South America to poison their arrows, paralyzes the nerves of motion, leaving those of sensation intact. All action, even breathing, is suspended, consciousness alone survives. But although death pervades the whole organization, except the brain, in such a manner as to deceive the most skilful physician, revival is still possible, and it is admitted by many great authorities that the same effects may, in rare instances, be produced by natural causes. At the last sitting of the Academy, for the reception of the celebrated Claude Bernard, reference was made to Monsieur Flourens' experiments; that the result was not called into question, is scarcely comforting for nervous patients. The French law rests on the assumption that if a man gives no sign of life he is dead, or ought to be, and hurries him to the grave as long as he is unable to make any objection.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

A FIELD FOR PHILANTHROPISTS AND ROUGHS.

At a time when emigration is so fashionable, and intending emigrants are debating what country is to be their future home, information respecting comfortable spots cannot fail to be acceptable. We therefore call attention to a district in Russia which may suit some temperaments that are too vivacious for the mother country. Mr. Consul Barrow, in his report on the trade and commerce of Kertch during the year 1868, states that the market prices have risen in every item, the necessaries of life being in some instances double the amount they were sold for last year. There is one solitary little bank, which refuses to change a Bank of England note, though ready to lend money on it for interest, and which is content at the close of the year to show a balance on the credit side of something less than £100. The population shows a marked tendency to increase, but the number of murders, suicides, and assassinations keep it at par. There are no public works except the battery, nor are there likely to be any improvements, as nobody seems to take any interest in the amelioration of the town. Mr. Barrow's account of the progress of crime should excite the admiration of our roughs and burglars. He says it is fearfully on the increase. Robberies, murders, and suicides succeed each other, and although the police are unwilling to make known the exact figures, it is supposed that not less than fifty people have been murdered during the past year, some in broad noonday and in frequented places, and about twelve have destroyed themselves; these latter belonged principally to the better classes—generals, colonels, and young ladies figuring on the list. On each occasion the suicide was effected by means of a revolver. The police, about seven in number, are in every respect inefficient, and are constantly in a state of intoxication. Such, he adds, is the sad but true condition of Kertch, and will be readily recognized by every one who has had the calamity to sojourn in it. Whatever Mr. Barrow's opinion may be, we cannot help feeling that it must be a most interesting home for the philanthropist or the rough. Could not a few of them be induced to emigrate there in company?—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

HOW TO DEAL WITH MINORITIES.

The representation of minorities, and the mode of dealing with them, have of late been so much discussed that it may not be unimportant to inquire in what way foreign nations have disposed of a question which has thus come home to ourselves. The recent revival of the interesting Czech nationality entitles the constitutional practices of Bohemia in former days to our especial consideration. Our readers may, therefore, be glad to be reminded of the system there adopted, which had the inevitable effect of securing a majority in the Diet even more crushing than that now headed by Mr. Gladstone in our own Parliament. This system consisted of simply throwing the minority out of the window. Indeed, the probability amounting almost to certainty that the practice would on an emergency be resorted to, combined with the enormous height of the Hradschin windows from the ground, produced something very like unanimity on leading questions. In fairness, however, we are bound to say that, with all its advantages, the system at times failed, and even occasionally produced some inconvenience. Thus the immediate cause of the Thirty Years War, as our readers are perhaps aware, was the ex-fenestration of Mr. Secretary Fabricius and of his fellows, who first lit on a fig-tree, and then on a dunghill, where they were received by the Princess Lobkowiz of that day, who happened to be near the spot. This habit of throwing things out of window was also extended to inanimate objects; for when Joseph II. turned the palace of Prague into a barrack, the statues it contained were sold off, and a torso which found no purchaser was flung out of the window into the garden. There it lay unnoticed until a Vienna oculist bought it for a trifling sum. At the time of the Congress of Vienna this torso was sold to the Crown Prince of Bavaria for 6,000 ducats; it is the Ilioneus, one of the chief of the many attractions of the Glyptothek at Munich. In thus calling attention to a foreign parliamentary practice we are far from insisting on its adoption in the case of our own members of Parliament, although the windows do look out temptingly upon the Thames, and the addition of a few discomfited legislators to the young Salmon we turn into that river might enhance the value of its waters. But we may perhaps be allowed to suggest that the colossal effigies of our kings now set up in Westminster Hall might well be dealt with after the Bohemian fashion; they might possibly find their way into some Glyptothek, and be there more keenly relished than they are by the unappreciating public of Great Britain.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE RAILWAY ACROSS AMERICA.

The enthusiasm in respect to the Pacific Railroad has undoubtedly entered into the excitement in real estate on this island. Many expect lines of marble palaces in our streets, built up by the profits of new trade with the Orient, and that New York is to become a kind of Venice in connecting the products of the Indies with Europe. Chicago has caught the enthusiasm, and is awaiting a new prosperity, as the centre of the carrying trade in teas, silks, rice, and all the most profitable products of China and Japan, on their way to New York and London. "The way to the Indies" is said to be already posted up as an inscription somewhere on the Pacific road. We regret to say that cool reason characterizes these expectations as mere dreams of hope. The cool and shrewd business men engaged in Oriental trade doubt if it will ever pay to forward teas from San Francisco overland to New York, except, possibly, a single first cargo of some exceptional article. The freights will be too high. Already it costs as much to send teas by rail from New York to Chicago as by water from Hongkong to New York. Moreover, the time now from China to England by canal and steamer, on the old route, is somewhat less than rail by and steamer on the new American one. Japan alone is brought nearer to Europe. The Pacific roads, with 3,600 miles of travel, can never deliver with profit any California or Oriental freights on this coast, except such as are very light and costly, such as silks or light manufactures. And even with these they must compete with the water freights of the Pacific Mail, which will only be a fortnight longer in time. Land transportation can seldom compete successfully with water. Undoubtedly, Oriental travel will take this route, at least for half its journey; but Oriental trade with this coast and Europe will be more likely to take the Isthmus or the old routes. The Pacific Road will feed and clothe the interior of the Continent; it will pour an increasing stream of pleasure seekers, business travellers, and emigrants from one coast to the other; it will build up Colorado, Montana, and Nevada, and supply California with cheap labour; but as a link between the far Orient and the Atlantic Coast or Europe, we are persuaded its importance has been much exaggerated.—*New York Times.*

THE GREAT SOUTH AFRICAN DIAMOND.

The legal interdict has of course deterred the present holders from sending to Europe the large diamond the discovery of which has given rise to so much speculation and caused so much sensation. It is reported that the diamond is to go to England in the steamer, and that it has been insured for £30,000. We have been assured that the following is a true statement of the finding of the South African koh-i-noor. Swartbooy, the finder, who now lives at Sandfontein, on this side of the Orange river, was asked to tell all about the finding of the diamond, and thereupon he, pointing to the opposite bank of the river, said,—"Do you see the hill there, about 300 yards from the river, with the hut on it?" "Yes." Swartbooy then rejoined, "That is my hut; I am a Griqua, and I was living there about two months ago, when one morning I rah out of the hut to turn some goats which were straying, and about 200 yards from the hut, on the ground, I saw a peculiar-looking stone, and on taking it up I felt convinced that it must be a diamond, although I had never seen one. I carefully put it away, and only showed it to a few mutual friends, cautioning them not to say anything less it should get to Waterboer's ears, who would claim it. Shortly after, I removed to this (the colonial) side of the river, and entered the service of my present employer. I told him I had a diamond, for which I wanted 100 goats or sheep, but I did not produce the diamond, and nothing came of my offer after this. I one day gave it to my nephew and told him to take it to Schalk Niekerk, and ask him what he would give for it. I then sold it to Niekerk for 500 sheep, 10 head of cattle, and a horse." The Colesberg Advertiser says:—"The magnificent diamond which our readers will recollect was purchased by Messrs. Lilienfeld Brothers from Mr. Van Niekerk, who bought it from a Hottentot, turns out not to be the stone which has been so long in the possession of the Caffre doctor." Mr. Louis Hond writes:—"Mr. Emile Hoffa has this week brought in three diamonds, of which one weighs 10½ carats, another 4½, and the third 1½ carat. Mr. Steyn, a trader, brought in a small diamond weighing 2 carats, and Mr. Jacob Naude has brought two diamonds, weighing 3½ carats and 1 carat respectively. It seems as if these gentlemen hesitate to state where the above-mentioned stones were found, since an embargo has been laid on the splendid diamond weighing 83½ carats, at present in the hands of Messrs. Lilienfeld Brothers. It seems to me that there is good intention on the part of Messrs. Grimmer, Green Matthews, and others, yet their speculation with Captain Waterboer is a *coup-d'état* in which I have no belief." It may be added to the above that on Friday last it was understood in Capetown among those likely to possess good information that the "Albania" speculators wished to dispose of their presumed rights for £100,000.—*Cape Standard.*

A DROLL USE TO MAKE OF GREAT MEN.

The uses to which Imperial Cæsar, dead and turned to clay, may possibly be put, were long since described in a couplet likely to linger for many generations in men's ears; and moralists have never been slow to emphasize the vanity of human ambition by pointing to the equal fortunes all human bodies encounter in the grave. It remained, however, to the present age to make life, for the notorious at least, more dreadful than death, and to deter all persons of moderately delicate sensibilities from striving to stand head and shoulders above the average crowd. To be conspicuous now-a-days is to be only the shaft for intentional ridicule, or for grotesque compliments more ludicrous than any serious satire. An instance of this truth is before us, which will probably reconcile all obscure gentlemen to still remaining with lowly dwellers in content, in preference to being perked up in such glistening publicity as we are about to describe.

The thing is so absurd that we scarcely know how to explain it. To do it full justice, we should be obliged to transfer bodily to this portion of our pages the far-stretching details of a monstrously long advertisement. For it is to the strange particulars of an advertisement, the most extraordinary perhaps ever invented by catch-penny ingenuity, that we are alluding. A tailor and outfitter wants, properly enough, to push his trade, and has in turn tried all the devices with which the somewhat jaded curiosity of a too often attracted public has now become familiar. He has taken shops at the most conspicuous corners of the most thronged thoroughfares; he has given them fronts consisting of the very largest of window-panes, framed in the very brightest of gilt; he has covered hoardings with his name, and scattered praises of his goods broadcast through the land. Of course he has kept a poet, knowing that many worthy tradesmen have failed *quia carent vate sacro*. But something yet remained to be done; and the enterprising outfitter we refer to has done it. With a superb disregard of the fitness of things, which a tailor should be the last man in the world to betray, he has pressed into the service of his cheap suits the names, and even the bodies of—to use his own words—"the princes, poets, and painters of the day." He has procured photographs of these illustrious personages, and having draped their figures in the various costumes he wishes to recommend, advertises the likenesses and the suits together. Anybody who will buy a set of clothes will have a present of his "new fashion book," consisting of portraits of all these eminent individuals, made still more distinguished by the garments in which they are habited. In point of fact, "princes, poets, and painters" are turned into tailors' dummies to illustrate the last thing in trowsers, or to show off the supposed latest cut in a surtout. We have been told that experiments should be made upon vile bodies; but an adventurous shopkeeper naturally looks at things with a different eye from that of a speculative philosopher. Accordingly, we find among this long string of stupendous advertisements, "Portrait of Prince Rudolph of Austria, Illustration of the Negligée Suit." Has the House of Hapsburg fallen as low as this? Sadder still, nothing to think unkindest cut of all. We have not named the chief, but ecclesiastics are no more spared than the most prominent civilians. Thus, the Bishop of London "illustrates the clerical frock suit," having as his neighbour, again with that marked fitness of things of which we have already spoken, Mr. A. C. Swinburne, who "illustrates the full-dress suit." Poetry, as we all know, is not quite so remunerative an occupation as painting, and therefore while Mr. Swinburne is not allowed to wear anything more costly than £5 10s., Mr. Faed illustrates another full dress suit. We believe Mr. Browning is not particularly fond of liberties being taken with his name; we wonder, therefore, what he will say when he finds that he is chosen to illustrate nothing better than a Professional Cxonian suit at 90s.—the same price which is put upon Mr. Martin Tupper, who, in consequence of the well-known marine nature of his writings, "illustrates the yachting suit." Mr. Frith, no doubt in consequence of his extensive Royal connection, illustrates the Czar overcoat, while Mr. Millais, of fashionable repute as an artist, lends his elegant person to the display of the "new Chesterfield overcoat." Even ladies are not spared, but their fair names and forms are laid under contribution by this fearless outfitter. Mdlle. Rosa Bonheur illustrates the Hussar riding habit, and the Pegasus of Miss Eliza Cook the Alexandra riding habit. To sum up, anybody may have "portraits of thirteen young princes, two learned divines, and twenty-two eminent poets and painters, adorning," and, we may add, adorned by, "the figures of the new illustrated fashion-book, price 6d., deducted from the purchase." Having said so much upon the subject in the pursuit of our own purpose, we ought in fairness to add that we sincerely hope the clothes of this irreverential tailor are better than his portraits, since the latter are unspeakably bad.

Of course all this is very funny and laughable to those who see the fun and have a laugh in them. But, depend upon it, this man knows what he is about, and is not throwing away his money simply for the pleasure of taking unwarrantable liberties with men who have not had the good fortune to be born obscure or to remain so. He is pushing his business, and this is his way of doing it. He knows his customers, and he knows the public—*his* public at least. "The many-headed beast must know," writes one of the poets to whom "the Cambridge suit" has been assigned in his Book of Fashions, and the many-headed beast is to be attracted even to the buying of clothes by their being associated with notorious names. What's a name? Nothing now-a-days, save to puff the goods of a Cheap Jack. And the worst of it is, the most cherished names are associated with the vilest articles. Mr. Gladstone "took the tax away and built himself an everlasting name" in association with grape-skins and water at twelve shillings a dozen. Anything—no matter how base or how vulgar—will "go off," provided some notoriety, whether good, bad, or indifferent is of no consequence, be linked with it. A Princess of our own reigning House tells a story to the effect that she once at a public Exhibition felt a twitch at her skirt, and then heard one woman say to another "I touched her, I did." Happy woman! No, no; we may laugh as we like, but our tailor knows humanity. "Sartor Resartus" is a wonderful book; but does it contain anything so preposterously comic or so humiliating as this latest thing in clothes-poets' advertisements?—*Daily News.*

CO-OPERATIVE STORES.

It is a singular fact that the co-operative stores which have been tried in the United States have nearly all turned out to be failures. A very excellent building association was established in New York on the co-operative principle, but it soon collapsed. The proprietors of some large iron works set up a store for their workpeople at which goods could be purchased at a little over cost price. The profits were to be divided among the workmen. This, too, broke down. In New England the co-operative stores are generally unsuccessful. One cause of this is the superior attractions held out by the ordinary grocery store in America. In the first place, ready money is not only not asked for, but long credit is given. Then spirits are usually sold in such shops, so that the family marketing may be carried on over the convivial glass. The co-operative store is obliged to do business in a more rigid fashion. Co-operation in whaling or piloting enterprises is found to pay.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

A Parliamentary return relating to life assurance companies has been issued. It appears that there are 157 companies registered under the Act of 1844 (7 and 8 Vic., c. 110), with an annual capital of £38,461,500, of which £24,405,696 was subscribed for and £2,428,726 paid up, besides mutual companies having no capital to which these headings apply. There are also 92 companies formed and registered under the Companies' Act of 1862 (25 and 26 Vic., c. 89), with a nominal capital of £30,096,000, of which £3,794,095 and £737,907 paid up, in addition to companies limited by guarantee having no capital to which these headings apply. There is also one company (previously existing) registered under the Companies' Act of 1863 for the purpose of winding up under that Act with a nominal capital of £500,000; of which £378,900 was subscribed for, but none paid up besides mutual companies.

THE GREAT PARIS RACE.

PARIS, Sunday Evening, June 6.

The sun from an early hour this morning shone out brightly, and the cloudless sky gave promise of a continuance of fine weather. The administration, in its solicitude for the strangers who had come for the races to see Paris to the greatest advantage, had given orders for the avenues and gardens on the way to Longchamps to be well watered before noon, so that the turf, the flowers, and the shrubs looked as fresh as in the month of April. Towards 12 o'clock the roads began to fill. To complete your idea of the geography of Longchamps, fill the avenues, the walks, the ring, the stands, and the course with a prodigious crowd of genteel vulgarity, mixed up with the aristocracy of all nations, very well dressed, very hard grained, and eager for excitement, but incapable of laughing heartily. Mistress milliners and dressmakers flock to Longchamps on the Grand Prix Day to pick up a few ideas. Somebody asked not long ago, "Who leads the fashions?" Longchamps is very often a starting-point for the absurdities on which the women of modern society waste their energies. Since the Jockey Club took possession of this locality not a lustre back, the *femme comme il ne faut pas* has elbowed out of the world the *femme comme il faut*, who looked simple in a dress that cost a thousand francs, and elegant in a cotton or a muslin gown. The ring there, the sanded space so often trod by royalty, and the green field in front, which is springy and soft as the turf in an English lawn, are the entrenched camp of the *demi monde*. One season an attempt was made to exclude the *cocotte*; but now she has it all her own way. Formerly the cocodettes, who used to shelter Paphos under the matrimonial flag, have torn down their colours, and, as Pelletan says, go in for parallelism with the half world. It is in this way we get the eccentric costumes, the staring red locks, the diamond powder, the *polissons* with the tufts of ribbons and laces on them, which resemble the belongings of cocks, that are not game. The young lady, her hair dyed *à la* Titien, was followed about by priestesses of fashion who are paid by manufacturers to waste stuff in their creations, all anxious to anatomise a flounce, a crease, or bundle. This divinity was seated in a phaeton formed like a scallop shell, and drawn by ponies. The young Duchess de Luynes, in ah equipage which rivalled that of the Emperor and Empress, was hardly noticed. She affects the severe elegance of the Faubourg St. Germain, which is not what suits either the manufacturers, the dressmakers, or the fast ladies. The sensation of the ring was an American Anonyma. She came to brave out the Queen of Holland, who she heard was to be in the Imperial stand, and who she has her own reasons for not liking. This transa lantic beauty, although she has fourteen horses in her stables, rode from the Parc des Princes in a tricycle with a blue satin cushion and silver mountings, followed by a groom on a bicycle, who took charge of her vehicle while she was making up her book, and visiting the ring. The inevitable Princess de Metternich, the Countess de Pourtales, the Marquise de Gallifet formed a kind of court in front of the stands, recruited from the corps diplomatique, the *haute* finance, the Jockey and Imperial Clubs, and Tattersall's. The Duke of Hamilton seemed to stand aloof from this brilliant party. As the Austrian Ambassadress is one of those who give the tone to fashion, those of your readers who take an interest in such things may be glad to hear how she was dressed. Before I saw her face I wondered who the bundle of blue silk, smothered with Honiton lace, could be. There were so few folds about the waist, that the mechanism of the *polisson* showed ungracefully. This hump was covered with lace frills and ends of ribbon. The body of the dress was stripped in all directions with bars of Honiton, and round a skirt of endless length, tucked up in front, and trailing behind, were two deep flounces. The crowning of the edifice was a bonnet composed of a circular frill of blue silk, with a centre-pice of black velvet, surmounted with a blue ostrich feather, standing in a tuft of bows, from which decended a pair of unutterable strumers. A gilded youth paid for the bouquet she took from Isabelle-Horses, you will observe, were the least part of this hippic celebration. Gleaneur, Drummer, Consul, and the other thoroughbreds were the short theme on which variations—intricate variations in no way connected with them were composed.

The first three races were hardly noticed. The little Prince arrived early in an open carriage and four, with a dashing escort of lancers. He had none of his young friends with him. On alighting he was at once conducted to the balcony of the Imperial stand. He looked very well, and is really a nice gentlemanly lad. The bridge of his nose has greatly risen since his illness, and his resemblance to his mother grows stronger. His Imperial Highness wore a blue jacket and trousers, and a cloth cap. The Emperor and Empress with the Grand Duchess Maria of Russia, came shortly before the Grand Prize was run for. Imperial Eugenie was remarkable for the simplicity of her attire. She was in what to unpractised eyes would appear a nankin dress, with a lace frill round her neck, a black lace bonnet and veil, and a green parasol. But a Jewish lady near me, who seemed to know the market value of every costume in the place, said that the Empress's was of Chinese crape, and must have cost 50,000f. I wonder what Henri Rochefort would have said had he heard this. The Emperor was visibly out of sorts, but he seemed more weary than annoyed. When the French horse Glaneur, belonging to M. Lupin, passed by the post fully two lengths ahead of his formidable English rival, Mr. G. Jones's Drummer, two police agents in plain clothes posted on chairs beneath the Emperor's balcony, raised cries from stentorian lungs of "Vive l'Empereur! Vive l'Imperatrice!" Finding no echo, they seemed astonished, flourished their canes, and with a voice of authority said, "Mais Messieurs, c'est un cheval Francais qui a gagne. Vive l'Empereur!" A long-legged, lank-haired leader of the two, conscious of having done his duty for his pay, and disgusted at the failure of his mission, jumped down from his chair breathless and faint, exclaiming in my hearing—and which is an historical fact which I shall never forget—"Sacr' —— Elections de Paris!" The official fugleman—the hero, no doubt, of a hundred similar fights—thus confessed that it is more difficult than he ever knew it before to get up enthusiastical demonstrations for the Empire in Paris.

The Empress, much excited at the winning of a French horse, kissed the Princess Mathilde, and shook hands with much warmth with Marshal Niel, General Fleury, and the other persons about her. It was pleasant to see so much genuine delight. M. Lupin, the owner of Glaneur, the winner, a portly, middle-aged man with a decoration, was brought into the Imprial stand, and presented to the Emperor, who conversed with him a few minutes. The Emperor's Cup, which had been exhibited in front of the stand, was carried in by two valets, to be taken away by M. Lupin. Neither the Queen of Spain nor the Queen of Holland came. The grand Duchess was accompanied by her younger children.

For the Grand Prix de Paris—the only one in which, on this anniversary, the public takes any interest—thirteen horses started. Fourteen were on the card, but at the last moment Count Lagrange's L'Oise was scratched. In the betting ring Consul, the winner of the French Derby, was the favourite, and backed at even betting. Next to him in public favour was Mr. G. Jones's Drummer, who ran third for the English Derby. Glaneur, who turned out the winner, was considered a good horse, but 4 to 1 was the latest odds against him. I closely inspected all these horses in the weighing-ground. Consul, belonging to the great racing man, Count Lagrange, is a dear, delightful pet, a sweet dark chestnut, not too dark, with a pretty pert white spot on the muzzle of a head that might go into a quart pot, and symmetrical legs, some shades darker, as they ought to be, than the "robe," with just one beauty spot of white on the near hind foot. But Consul's thighs, hocks, legs, and feet are on too miniature a scale to stand a long run against horses of equal breed and more sinew, such as Glaneur and Drummer, who were opposed to him. Drummer, a bay horse, with black legs, went in admirable form in his preliminary canter; but it was whispered that he was amiss, and certainly he looked a little "groggy" as he walked around the saddling ground. Glaneur has immense thews and sinews. I have seldom seen a thoroughbred uniting so many cart-horse qualities. But his backers were anxious, on account of his bad temper. There were three or four false starts to-day. At the first Glaneur ran clean away with his jockey (the judicious Kitchener), and came as far as the post in front of the Emperor's stand. Then I saw him pawing the ground in the way that a vicious horse does. With much difficulty he was got back to the starting post. When at length they were off Count Lagrange's Curieuse took the lead, and play was soon made by M. A. Staub's Peripatetic. Mr. Savile's Ryshworth took a good place in the race when it became hot, and ultimately Glaneur won easily, Drummer being second, Ryshworth third, and Consul fourth. Whether any but the winner were what is called "placed," I cannot say. The public announcement at the winning post only bore "No. 9," which was the number of M. Lupin's winner, Glaneur.

I have not heard the exact number of minutes in which the race was run, but it was a very fast one.—*Daily News.*

EVIDENCE ON SPIRITUALISM.

On Tuesday night (June 8) the Committee of the London Dialectical Society and a number of visitors met at No. 4, Fitzroy-square, to resume the taking of evidence on spiritual manifestations. After some discussion as to whether the proceedings should be reported for the press, several Spiritualists objecting to publicity without revision, it was agreed that names should be withheld if required. Dr. Edmunds occupied the chair.

The first witness was Mr. Shorter. He said he had been investigating this subject for fifteen years, and had published the results of his investigations in the *Yorkshire Spiritual Telegraph*. Mentioning some of the phenomena which had come under his own observation, he said he had repeatedly seen a table incline forward at an angle of 45 degrees or more, the candle or lamp, water-bottle, and inkstand remaining on the table as if they were part of it. At other times he had seen the table rise perpendicularly from the floor, and persons who held it drawn up after it. A person who jumped on the top was carried round the room. He had seen a young lady raised from the floor, notwithstanding the efforts of two stout men to hold her down. He had more than once seen a table move without any human being touching it or coming in contact with it. The names and ages of persons long dead had been given when those names and ages were known to no one present. These and other revelations which he gave were made in daylight or gaslight, and were not carried on by professional or public meetings, but among his own friends, and in his own house or in theirs. On one occasion, when Dr. D. had been playing the concertina and had laid it aside, it began playing again, and the table rose and danced to the tune.

In reply to questions by members of the committee, witness said he believed these manifestations were produced by intelligent, non-material, but substantial beings.

Mr. Manuel Eyre said his experience of Spiritualism had extended over 16 or 17 years. His attention was first attracted to the subject at Philadelphia, in the house of the Attorney-General. The Attorney-General's sister had been up to that time a perfect Atheist, and had treated his Spiritualism with ridicule; but ridicule was not argument, and soon through Spiritualism she had become happy in the belief of a future state. At Buffalo a piece piano began playing when no one was near it, and moved about the room until the lady of the house was afraid it would be broken. He was once requested to obtain the registry of the baptism of a person who died in London ninety or a hundred years ago. He went into Cambridgeshire and Yorkshire, and took the necessary steps to find it, but without success. At length, although he had an aversion to mediums, he went in 1862 to Mrs. Marshall, in Red Lion-street. "When I went into the room," continued witness, "she was sitting as it might be in that corner, and I sat down as it might be in this corner. A large round table from the further corner of the room came and fell into my lap. That was the first communication I received." Avoiding further collision, he wrote a certain number of questions, asking where he should find the register of the baptism he was in search of. The table rapped, and Mrs. Marshall, as her manner was, "blurted" out Stepney Church. He had never heard of Stepney Church, but a few days afterwards he went there, and after spending about a week he found the registry of the baptism he had been in search of for three months. Ten years ago, at a circle in Ohio, Mrs. M. was told that she would meet her friend Mrs. N. again in England, but that she would then be a widow and in painful circumstances. About that time Mrs. M. gave a concert at Camberwell in connection with Asylum, where, as it proved, Mrs. N. was under restraint, her husband having died and left her in pecuniary difficulties so great as to affect her intellect. She remembered, however, the prediction of the spirit, and recalled the circumstances to the memory of Mrs. N. He was satisfied that there is intelligence of this kind, which cannot be accounted for in any other way than by communication with the spirit-world in which we live.

In reply to Mr. Atkinson, witness said that the more noisy the manifestations are, the lower is the mind from which the manifestations come. Commencing with rapping as the a, b, c, the manifestations go on to writing, speaking, and those more useful demonstrations which he believed are intended to be of direct service in our intercourse one with another in this world. He knew a lady who sat an hour a day for twelve months before she received spiritual manifestations, but from that time she was developed as a spiritual medium.

In answer to further questions, witness said he was never mesmerised, but he had spoken on subjects which he knew nothing about. Last night a gentleman called upon him, and he gave him a diagnosis of the disease from which he was suffering, with the course of treatment necessary to cure him. In those cases he was conscious of the action of his own mind labouring in obedience to what might be styled a mesmerised influence.

The Chairman—You are conscious of a dominant and dictatorial power in your own mind?

Witness—Yes.

In reply to other questions, witness said that there have been cases of imposture; but in those cases the table is jerked, whereas the spirits gave it an undulating movement that cannot deceive. In the village of Wokeetung he saw a washerwoman upon whose arm writing would appear without any human aid. The characters rose on the arm like welts, and in close imitation of the hand-writing asked for. A committee sat to investigate the matter at Milwaukee, but arrived at no conclusion. The woman became highly popular as a trance medium. She appeared to write, but her finger was a foot or more from her arm, and her sleeve was over her hand.

Captain Webber said that he had had writing on his arm and breast performed by a medical man, to show that it was possible this could be done in the natural world.

The Chairman, speaking for a lady present, said that the Spiritualistic writing disappears in ten minutes, but if done by a pointed instrument it would last an hour, and would be difficult to do without scratching the skin.

A Gentleman, who stated that he is a merchant in the City, said that after some study of magnetism, biology, and mesmerism, he began to experience muscular, manual, and pedal contractions. He had found himself speaking a language he did not understand. He had seen ladies and gentlemen of high position in society and most refined in manner suddenly affected. He had seen them set at defiance the rules of etiquette and act as free and unrestrained as wild Indians of the woods, personating them in their war dances and camp life, and speaking in a strange language. One day he went home with a man and had some conversation with him, when quite on a sudden he fell on his lap and addressed him in the most endearing terms. On recovery he asked the man what it meant. The man told him he had given him a gratifying visit in personifying his dear sister then in the spirit land, who, he was sure, had controlled him at the time to manifest her presence and speak to him as if she were still in this terrestrial sphere. On another occasion he entered a hydropathic establishment. An old gentleman followed him. As soon as the old gentleman walked up to him he felt ailments in his system. He told the old gentleman to sit down, ran round him, waved his hands over him for fifteen minutes. The old gentleman got up and said he felt relieved. Another person was put in the same place and was also relieved.

In answer to questions witness believed these phenomena were spiritual, not measmeric. The language was that of the North American Indians, whom he had once been amongst. The words fell from him by a power which he could not understand; but he had an idea of what was meant.

The next witness entered on a different kind of manifestation; but having once been mentioned in a leader in the *Saturday Review*, he did not wish to see his name again in print. Producing a crystal ball larger than the egg of a duck, this gentleman told most extraordinary stories of its application. More than 45 years ago he began the study of Spiritualism, and became perfectly convinced of its truth. About 27 years ago he became acquainted with a young lady who for seven years, was a seeress. The crystal, to be properly used, must be dedicated to a spirit; the spirit is called in and asked whether he will or will not answer any questions for you. He dedicated his crystal to a spirit that carried his answer. The lady could see in it passing events wherever they might be happening. She described them to him in beautiful language, and he wrote it down. Sometimes writing appeared, and she read it off. Witness related that Lieutenant B., who also had a crystal, left England, to travel incognito among Mussulmans. During his absence, witness wishing to know his position called him into the crystal. The seeress described a landscape of sands and trees. She said she saw a dark-looking man, dressed in shawls and turbans, smoking a pipe. Another came up from a distance. They began quarrelling. Then she saw that the first one was Lieutenant B. They got to high words in Arabic. The newcomer took out his dagger, Lieutenant B. his revolver, when a third man, on horseback, came up and separated them, and they went away. Lieutenant B. returned to London, was shown the copy of the story thus read off, and, declaring it to be true in every particular, signed his name to the statement in witness's book. He had known the crystal or a mirror read children of 7 for old women of 70, by ladies of sylph-like form, by ladies who weighed 19 stone. (Laughter.) He had gone into a room where five out of eight could see figures in it, and into another room where no one could read it. He admitted that he himself could never see anything in it, but he had volumes of matter that had been revealed to seers.

In reply to Serjeant Cox, witness said undoubtedly two persons had seen the same things in the glass at the same time. He had not tried whether similar effects could be produced by looking at a halfpenny. He did not think the crystal acted as a mesmeriser.

In answer to Mr. Gannon, witness said he had never tried whether if one seer left the glass the story could be taken up by another at the same point.

He agreed with much of Swedenborg's theory, believed he had an atmospheric spirit, as well as soul and body.

Mr. Serjeant Cox—Have you any impression as to whether the visions are in the mirror or in the mind?

Witness believed they were seen in the mirror, because sometimes the small writing was not very distinct. In one instance there was a man with a book containing writing too small to be read by the naked eye, but by the use of the glass the seer read it. He believed the phenomena to be spiritual.

Witness produced several ancient books on the subject of Spiritualism, and the practice of prophetic foresight through the invocation of spirits and use of mirrors.

This brought the evening's evidence to a close.—*Daily Telegraph.*

A curious Secret Society exists in Berlin, whose members are neither thieves nor housebreakers, but which nevertheless gives great trouble to householders. When poor tenants are unable to pay their rent, this society comes to their help; and it does so by aiding them to convey their furniture secretly to some place of safety, where it cannot be reached by the landlord. In secret undertakings of this kind these gentlemen are frequently obliged to have recourse to shifts to escape discovery which are very amusing, and might afford telling scenes for writers of comedy. Unfortunately, however, their kindly interest in the affairs of their poor neighbours sometimes brings them to grief. Just a few days ago, our Berlin correspondent informs us, a number of them were caught at their work by the police and now await their punishment.—*Globe.*

AUSTRIAN MORALS.

The chief argument used by the Clerical and Conservative party in the Austrian Reichsrath when the abolition of the Concordat and the institution of civil marriages were proposed was that the passing of the Government bill would be the signal for a general relaxation of the national morals. From a return which has been recently issued, and is quoted by the anonymous author of a remarkable pamphlet, "Œsterreich und seine Zukunft," the following statistics of the proportion of legitimate to illegitimate births in Vienna alone appear:—

	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.
1862	12,127	11,113
1863	13,401	12,303
1864	12,905	12,849
1865	13,190	12,424
1866	12,937	13,272

Without going so far as Count Auersperg, who attributed this state of things to the combination of theocratic and absolutist Government, under which Austria groaned, we may fairly say that throughout the period of its existence the Concordat at least did not improve the state of morals in Vienna.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

A CHANGE OF Mr. CARDWELL'S.

Mr. Cardwell has removed the manufacturing departments from under the control of the artillery, and placed them under that of the store branch. This is in direct violation of the recommendation